The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Rifle Match at Dublin.

A Victory for the Americans.

The Score: Americans 967, Irish 929.

China Determined to Exterminate the Formosan Savages.

Emigration from the Celestial Empire to Cuba Prohibited.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Rifle Match.

DUBLIN, June 29—11 A. M.—There was a large attendance at Dollymount to witness the great shooting contest between the American and Irish riflemen. The road leading from this city to the scene of the shooting, distance three miles, was crowded this morning with people. American and Irish flags were displayed on all sides. The weather was hazy, and a high wind blowing.

The firing began soon after eleven o'clock at the 900 yards range. A detachment of the Fifteenth regiment acted as markers.

The firing at the 800 yards range resulted as follows: Americans, 337; Irish, 338.

Individual scores were, for the Americans: Fulton, 58; Dakin, 58; Yale, 57; Gildersleeve, 56; Coleman, 56; Bodine, 52. Total, 337.

The Irish—Pollock, 59; Wilson, 58; Johnson, 58; Hamilton, 56; Milner, 55; McKenna, 53; total, 338.

The shooting at the 900 yards range resulted largely in favor of the Americans. The total scores are: Americans, 327; Irish, 293.

The following are the individual scores of each of the Americans: Gildersleeve, 56; Yale, 52; Fulton, 57; Coleman, 48; Bodine, 39; Baker, 55.

Irish—Wilson, 50; Hamilton, 54; McKenna, 44; Milner, 57, Johnson, 54; Pollock, 33. Total: Americans, 327; Irish, 293.

There were fully ten thousand spectators on the ground, among them the Lord Mayors of London, Dublin and York.

The shooting at the 1,000 yards range, which was remarkably fine on both sides, was won by the Americans by a score of 303 against 299 for the Irish.

The match has been won by the American riflemen by a total of 967 to 929.

The following were the individual scores at the 1,000 yards range: American—Gildersleeve, 52; Yale, 52; Fulton, 46; Coleman, 52; Bodine, 51; Dakin, 51; total 303. Irish—Wilson, 55; Hamilton, 51; McKenna, 53; Milner, 41; Johnston, 50; Pollock, 49; total, 299.

The number of persons who assembled to witness the shooting gradually increased as the match drew to a close. The victory of the American riflemen was hailed with tremendous enthusiasm.

Another Account of the Shooting Contest.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The New York *Times'* special from Dollymount says at the close of the firing a hearty cheer for the Irish was acknowledged, and luncheon was taken in chagrin, gloom, outspoken dissatisfaction and symptoms of disorganization among the Irish. The crowd, which manifested intense anxiety as to the results, had now grown to about thirty thousand. Every Irish bulls-eye was cheered, and a disturbance was becoming imminent. The police were powerless, and Dr. Hamilton addressed the crowd in close proximity to the shooting position. The Americans refused to proceed with the firing until order should have been restored. Every gentleman on the ground now became a policeman, and there was great hustling, and the disorder can hardly be exaggerated. A delay of thirty-five minutes resulted, when partial order was restored.

At the 1,000 yards range the Irish, dejected and nervous, shot wildly, and a succession of shots proved to be merely random. Milner missed his third shot, the crowd groaning vociferously. When he missed his ninth shot the uproar on the Irish side of the ground was tremendous. The eleventh shot he missed also, producing consternation. Hamilton, scored a succession of threes, and blamed the crowd for his lack of success. Everybody seemed to be in bad temper. The ropes were broken by the Irish near the close. Fulton and Bodine not yet having finished. Fulton missed the target through the disorder. The crowd, cheering, rushed across the ground, causing great confusion. Bodine quietly takes his position for the last shot, the crowd rushing itself along the line of fire, leaving a widening opening toward the targets, but only wide enough to expose two of the targets to the view of the firer. All control has been lost over them, but Bodine lies still and silent. A puff of smoke, and the crack of his rifle is heard, and his bullet flattens in the bulls-eye. A tremendous cheer is given for the Americans by the crowd *en masse*. The police stand firm around the teams, with the crowd on the outside standing sturdy and ill-humored, but not towards the Americans.

Major Leech addressed the Americans and surrounding masses, and declared himself beaten, and the Americans the first shots in the universe. He then called for cheers for Col. Gildersleeve and his men, which were not very heartily given, but when called for by a man in the crowd they were given with tremendous enthusiasm, the crowd bursting in to shake hands with the Americans and their ladies amid vociferous cheering.

Col. Gildersleeve called for cheers for the Irish team, but there came no response except from the Americans present. All of the Irish team blame something on each other, and the whole population is positively fierce with them. The Lord Mayors of London, Dublin and York on the ground congratulated the victors. The Americans were extremely popular before the contest, and are much more so now, and their calmness, modesty and self-reliance are extolled everywhere. The Stars and Stripes are displayed from a thousand houses tonight, and the streets crowded.

The Popular Joke

to-night is that England is right in not allowing Irishmen to carry arms, since they can make such poor use of them.

Ovation to the American Team.

DUBLIN, June 29.—The most enthusiastic ovation was given to the American Team on their return from Dallymount to this city this evening. A grand banquet in their honor was given to-night by the Lord Mayor of Dublin at the Mansion House. A large number of distinguished guests, including the Lord Mayors of London and York, were present. The Irish riflemen admit the superiority of the Americans throughout the match, and acknowledge that their victory was fairly won. The American Team used breech-loaders. The Irish Team all used Rigby's muzzle-loaders.

FRANCE.

The Damage by the Inundations.

PARIS, June 29.—The damage to property by the inundations in the cities of Toulouse and Agen alone exceeds $24,000,000. The heaviest losses are in the Departments of Haute Garonne and Lot et Garonne. Contributions for the relief of the sufferers are pouring in from all parts of France, Switzerland and Belgium.

SPAIN.

Proclamation Against Carlists.

MADRID, June 29.—A royal ordinance has been issued commanding that members of the Carlist Juntas, and all families of which any member is in the Carlist service, be expelled from Spain, and directing that the property of Carlists be confiscated and devoted to indemnifying communities suffering from Carlist requisitions.

HUNGARY.

Effects of the Recent Storm.

LONDON, June 30—5 A. M.—The *Standard's* special dispatch from Pesth reports that the loss of life by the tempest of yesterday exceeded the first report. One hundred and twenty dead bodies have been found in the Danube, and more must have been carried away by the current.

BY MAIL.

From China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The steamship Oceanic brings the following news:

HONG KONG, June 5, SHANGHAI.—China appropriates forty thousand taels for representation at the Philadelphia Centennial. The local Government of Hong Chon proposes to send independently ten thousand taels worth of porcelain and silks.

The death is announced of Tso, Viceroy of Kaoush, and the most powerful official of the old Chinese race in the Empire, with the single exception of Liyang Chong.

After repeated delays, work on the telegraph between Fuchow and Amoy is to be resumed.

The Chinese authorities openly declare their determination to exterminate the aborigines of Formosa. The latest plan of invasion adopted is destroying the interior forests by igniting bales of cotton saturated with oil. Many valuable camphor groves are already destroyed. In direct encounters with the savages the Chinese thus far were worsted.

May 23, Trinity Sunday, the church of the Holy Trinity in Shanghai was erected into a cathedral for the diocese of Bishop Russell in North China. 50,000 Mahometans are now residing in Nanking.

The authorities of Hiukiang express regret for the recent destruction of the American Missionary chapel, and offer to make good all losses.

Arrangements are in progress for the opening of extensive coal mines in Kwantung province.

A Chinese officer of high rank was executed at Taiwanfu for cowardice in battle with the savages of Formosa. Military reform has begun in the province of Fukien by the introduction of foreign arms and drill among a limited number of troops. There are jealous quarrels in consequence and serious riots between the soldiers of the new and old schools.

The National Bank of India has opened a branch at Shanghai.

The rebellion in Manchuria was caused by repressive exactions against mining laborers. Fifteen hundred troops were sent from Tientsin.

A proclamation from English philantropists against the Peruvian coolie trade is published and widely circulated in the Chinese language. It is also advertised in the native newspapers. It is intended as a wholesome warning, but much ridiculed as tardy and now superfluous, the coolie traffic having been stopped soon after the action taken by Japan in the famous Mari A. Luz case.

The tone of the comments in the English newspapers published in China on the Margary murder show less regret at the calamity than exultation over the opportunity offered of securing new concessions from China and taking absolute possession of Burmah. The complicity of the Burmese King is boldly assumed and the necessity of annexation universally insisted upon. Wade, the British Minister, is accused of neglect in not demanding retribution from China.

The Chinese Government proposes in the event of conquering the savage territory of Formosa, to build walled towers therein as fast as taken.

In consequence of coolie reports from Cuba, China peremptorily refuses further departures of emigrants. The Spanish Charge at Peking pronounces this to be a violation of the treaty. There was a serious quarrel and futile attempt at arbitration by the diplomatic corps. China says Spain may go to war if she chooses, but emigration shall not be resumed except on condition of the reception of Chinese Consuls in Cuba for the protection of laborers. The discussion was postponed on the arrival of the Spanish Minister in Peking. China is reinforced by a majority of the foreign envoys, and there is little doubt that the Spanish representative will be compelled to yield.

On May 26th the British steamship Douglass was attacked by Chinese smugglers at at Foo Chow and a side writer named Blacklock shot. The Chinese were beaten off and four killed.

The United States Consul General at Shanghai is criticised for trying an American named Glover in the Chinese service as Commissioner of Customs. A suit was brought for damages caused by this action in an official capacity by order of the Chinese Government. It is claimed that consular jurisdiction was improperly exercised.

A great typhoon at Hong Kong on May 31. The steamship Poyaus was wrecked near Maco. One hundred and twenty-four lives were lost and one hundred and fifty junks destroyed. There was much damage done to property in Canton, Hong Kong and Whampoa.

YOKOHAMA, June 13.—Kido, a member of the Imperial Council, has been appointed Head of the Assembly of officers from various provinces which meets the first time on June 20th in Yeddo. This is a distinct body from the recently established deliberative house, called Genrvon, which has not yet organized.

The population of Japan has increased one hundred and fifty thousand since the census was taken at the close of 1873.

Okubo Yosemite, appointed President of the commission to the Philadelphia Centennial, will not be able to leave Japan. Saigo Yosemite, recently General commanding in Formosa, has been appointed Vice President, and will start for America next October.

The edict against cremation has been annulled, and the practice is resumed to a considerable extent.

A steamship has been presented by the Government to the authorities of Lew Chow for voyages to Formosa seasons to prevent a recurrence of disasters like that which led to the Formosan war.

An American named John Ruppert has been expelled from Japan with the consent of the United States officers for repeated violation of law and order.

Ex-Daimis of Kii Siu has given thirty thousand dollars for the establishment of a new primary school in each village of his former province.

A recent investigation of the number of missionaries and converts in Japan gives the following results: Greek Church, 1 missionary, and 3,000 converts; Roman Catholic, 40 missionaries and 20,000 converts; Protestant, 70 missionaries, and 2,000 converts.

The ratification of the treaty between Japan and Peru was exchanged on May 17. Elmore, the Peruvian Charge, sailed for Peking to ratify the Chinese treaty.

Saxton Fusiuji, adopted son of the grandfather of the present Emperor, was degraded in 1868 for having intrigued with the rebels in the wars of that year. Last month he was pardoned and restored to his former rank.

A valuable slate quarry was discovered in the province of Tikupen.

Several officers were dispatched to the interior of China on confidential missions. One party was sent to the scene of the murder of the English explorer Mangery.

A trigonometrical survey was ordered of the eight provinces surrounding Yeddo.

A crab eleven feet six inches long, captured on an island in Yeddo bay, is on exhibition in Yokohoma.

There is a proposition to extend the operations of the Japanese steamship line now running from Shanghai to San Francisco.

The coinage of silver five cent pieces is now eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars; copper cents and mills, five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A decree has been issued that vessels exceeding seventy-four tons burthen shall hereafter be built in foreign style for two hundred and fifty years. All ships are to be so constructed as to make distant navigation impossible.

The report is confirmed of the cession of Saghatien to Russia.

Four Americans were brought from the Island of Itnatress by a Japanese ship to Hakodate. They had been illegally engaged in otter hunting. An examination is pending before the consul at Hakodate.

Military force is now established in the principal islands of the Lew Chew group.

An English schooner of an illegal otter hunting cruise to Kunie Island was wrecked last December. The owner and crew were humanely provided for and brought to Yokohama on June 2d.

Arimor Mori, former Charge at Washington, has been appointed Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The financial estimates from June, 1874, to June, 1875, will be issued next month.

BOSTON.

Meeting of Western Railway Bondholders—Damaging Report of an Investigating Committee—Opinion of Judge Hoar.

BOSTON, June 29.—A meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota and Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque railroad companies was held this afternoon, for the purpose of hearing the reports of the committee of investigation appointed at a previous meeting. The report covers two columns. In substance it states that the figures collated from the statements of Messrs. Joy, Graves and Walker to February 28, 1875, show that $352,022 72 are unaccounted for in the Construction and Railroad Companies' accounts. It further states that wasteful and extravagant management is apparent, and embodies an opinion of Judge Hoar, to the effect that any bondholder who has purchased bonds on the faith of the circulars of June 7, 1871, or March 7, 1872, he being a stockholder of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and still holding bonds, may bring a suit in our own courts against any or all of the members of the Construction Companies who, as directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, voted for the issue of these circulars; but is not so clear that the holders of bonds purchased in open market would have such remedy. Moreover, any bondholder may have a remedy against the trustees of the C., B. & M. mortgage for the depreciation in the value of their bonds caused by their issuing Turkey River branch bonds in violation of the trust, and were members of the Construction Companies, for any depreciation in their security which might arise from the sale of these bonds to third parties without notice.

The following was adopted by the meeting:

That the committee of investigation be instructed to continue the negotiations with the parties against whom claims are supposed to exist, and in case stipulations satisfactory to them are offered to send circulars agreeing to the foreclosure to all bondholders for their signatures; that in case the negotiations failed, suit to be brought in accordance with Judge Hoar's opinion; that in case the negotiations were concluded and signed, the committee to continue their investigation relative to the status of the roads and take the necessary proceedings to secure the rights of the bondholders as mortgagees.

THE STORM.

Reports from the Northwest.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Dispatches from numerous points in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Southern Illinois, indicate that the storm which passed over this section of the country, lasting from Saturday night till Monday night, in most localities did great damage, killing a considerable amount of stock, blowing down fences, barns and houses, inundating whole farms and injuring crops to some extent. Railroad bridges and culverts were swept away in some localities. Many persons are reported injured, but comparatively few were killed. The greatest damage was done at interior points.

SECOND EDITION

NEW YORK.

The Principals Still on the Anxious Bench.

One of the "Newly Discovered" Witnesses Arrested for Perjury.

Another Admits Being Engaged in a Deep-Laid Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1875.

The Tilton-Beecher jury have not yet agreed. This morning they sent for the testimony of Beecher and Moulton, and it was furnished.

Arrested for Perjury.

Joseph Loeder was arrested late last night on complaint of Col. Beecher, for perjury. Price appeared as witness against him, making affidavit that he did not know Loeder previous to 1872, and knew nothing about Tilton's house until recently. He said that Loeder told him that now would be a good time to make some money. Judge Morris appeared for Loeder, and Train and Hill for the complainant. The Judge ordered Loeder and Price to be locked up for examination. Mr. Morris said yesterday his side was ready to begin again within an hour after the discharge of the jury, using the testimony of Loeder and Price.

Loeder was arraigned in the Third District Police Court this morning, but owing to lack of preparation on both sides, the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

A "Times" Story.

The *Times* to-day has the following story of the Tilton-Beecher jury: About four P. M. yesterday, those who happened to be in the corridor were astounded to see Sheafman, Murray, Bigelow and lawyer Abbott's clerk walk briskly to the court-room adjoining that in which the jury were, with two windows looking directly into two windows of the latter room, at a distance of twenty feet. An attempt to follow them showed that they had secured the door by placing a chair under the knob. When a point was found from which a view of the interior of the room could be obtained, it was seen that Sheafman and Bigelow, and Abbott's clerk were engaged in an animated debate in front of one of the windows, while Murray was standing at the other conversing in a loud voice with Christopher Fitter and Geo. Hull, who were standing at the window opposite. At this the reporters burst in the door and entered the room, when Shearman, Murray and Clark instantly made their exit. Bigelow remained nearly half an hour, the reporters watching him closely, when he, too, took his leave, in apparent disgust. As soon as Fitter saw the reporters he closed up the blinds. A view of the room subsequently obtained from a house on Fulton Place, showed that the twelve were again in consultation

A Deep-Laid Conspiracy.

J. J. Price, the upholsterer who a few days since, with Loeder, made an affidavit that he had, while laying carpet at the house of Mr. Tilton, seen Beecher and Mrs. Tilton in an equivocal position, to-day swears that the former story is untrue and the result of a deep-laid scheme.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1875.

Changes in the Treasury.

J. W. Power, Chief Clerk in the Register's office, is to be appointed Chief of the Warrant Division in place of Mr. Gilfillan, appointed Cashier of the Treasury.

Rates on Government Dispatches.

The conference between the telegraph companies and Postmaster General took place to-day. There were present Messrs. Orton, of the Western Union, Blossom, for the Southern & Atlantic, and Dunn for the Atlantic & Pacific, in the absence of General Eckert. After a long discussion the Postmaster General informed them that he would not now decide, but would notify them that it was probable he would reduce the rates one quarter of a cent on each word, making it three-fourths of a cent, instead of one cent, as at present. Mr. Orton gave notice that his company would not consent to such a reduction. Mr. Dunn left the matter saying his company was satisfied with the present rates, but hoped in a short time to be able to accept much lower rates for the service.

Withdrawing Legal Tenders.

Secretary Bristow to-day directed the Treasurer to cause legal tenders to the amount of $1,292,420 to be withheld from the available currency balance of the Treasury, redeemed and destroyed, being eighty per cent. of additional circulation issued to banks during the present month. Until further redemptions are ordered, the amount of United States notes outstanding and to be used as a circulating medium shall not exceed $375,771,580.

MEMPHIS.

The Railroad Trouble.

MEMPHIS, June 29.—The transfer of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad to R. K. Dow, yesterday, by President Greenlow, without the sanction of the board of directors, creates considerable excitement here. President Brinkley, who owns a controlling interest in the road, after obtaining an injunction from Chancellor Walker last evening, enjoining Dow from taking possession, attempted to reach Little Rock to oppose Dow in any attempt to have himself appointed receiver, which Brinkley thinks was the real object of the transfer, but was unable to obtain an engine, as President Greenlow has placed the rolling stock under the orders of Dow. Brinkley leaves for Little Rock this afternoon, however, and it is evident that a great amount of litigation will be the result of the action of the President.

The transfer boat McNutt, belonging to the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, is kept on the Arkansas shore by the officers of the road to prevent the action of Chancellor Walker enjoining Dow from taking charge of the road and its property from applying to the boat. Before the injunction was served the office of the road was moved to Hopefield and a ferry boat engaged to transfer passengers

CHICAGO.

A Domestic Tragedy—An Old Man Kills His Wife and Then Attempts to Commit Suicide—Jealousy Supposed to be the Cause.

CHICAGO, June 29.—John Condon, a laborer residing at No. 17 South Halsted street, this morning, while at breakfast, drew a revolver and shot across the table at his wife, hitting her in the left breast and also in the head. The first ball passed through her lungs, and she died instantly. Condon then placed the pistol in the region of his heart and fired, inflicting a wound which will doubtless prove fatal. As the police attempted to enter, a fierce struggle with the crowd, but did not harm any one. He stated to a reporter that he was perfectly conscious of the extent of his crime, and that he had just cause for it. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause of his act. Condon was sixty-five and his wife forty years old.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary or falling barometer, southwest to northwest winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather, and rain near the coasts.

The Rivers.

The Ohio and lower Mississippi rivers will probably rise slightly.

Base Ball.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—St. Louis Browns, 8; Washingtons, 1.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Philadelphias, 6; Stars, 0.

THE SHERIFFALTY.

Conference of the Candidates Yesterday—The Convention to be Convened Again.

Pursuant to a call issued by Gen. Blakely the candidates for the nomination for Sheriff held a conference with him at his office yesterday morning. Mr. Diehl renewed his offer to withdraw if the other candidates would agree to the same terms. He stated that at the Convention the offer had been made by his friends to withdraw in favor of Gen. Blakely, but he was willing to unite on any man who would be acceptable to the party at large He did not think it would be prudent to nominate either of the candidates named. Mr. Cluley said he had been spoken to by some twenty or more of the delegates, and they had offered to support him after the second or third ballot. He did not feel like withdrawing. Mr. Fife thought that it was asking too much from the strongest man in requesting him to get out of the way, and Mr. Lindsay held similar opinions. The candidates were unable to arrive at any agreement in the matter of a nomination, but they were unanimous in consenting to a reconvening of the Convention in the Criminal Court room, on the 8th of July. In compliance with this agreement, Gen. Blakely has issued a call, which will be found in another column.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

····An election for teachers will be held in the Twenty-sixth ward school to-night.

····The Dollar Savings Bank is raising a crop of corn on thee vacant lot adjoining the bank.

····The Allegheny Park Commission held a regular semi-monthly meeting last night, and besides the transaction of other business of minor importance, approved bills to the amount of $826.60.

····On Monday a two year old son of Dr. Robert Murray, of Sewickley, got hold of a bottle of corrosive sublimate and swallowed a quantity of its contents. The little one is in a dangerous condition.

····The receipts and expenditures of the Allegheny Third ward school last year were $15,269.61. The bonded school indebtedness of the ward is $65,000, and the estimated value of the buildings is $175,000.

····James Hamilton, a conductor on one of the Penn street passenger cars, was held to bail in the sum of $300 to answer to a charge of assault and battery, by Alderman McKelvey, of Allegheny, yesterday. The defendant was charged with throwing a passenger off his car for smoking.

····Yesterday afternoon as Mr. Nicholas Miller was driving along the New Brighton road, in the Tenth ward, Allegheny, his horse began to kick, and unfortunately struck his little child, which was in the arms of its mother, who was also in the buggy. The infant was seriously injured.

····Base ball matches are becoming lively. Yesterday a challenge was sent by a picked nine of Joseph Horne & Co.'s employes to the same number of Porter, Donaldson & Co. to play them a match game on the Fifth day of July, the game to take place at Hulton Station. A lively time is anticipated.

····Godfreid Karzell, formerly a butcher doing business in Allegheny, but who removed to Temperanceville a short time ago, left his house on Monday evening, at which time he told his wife he was going down to the river and take a swim. He had about three hundred dollars on his person, and as he has not been heard of since it is feared he has been foully dealt with or drowned.

····The enterprise of the *Dispatch* was marked yesterday by the publication entire of a story concerning the theft of a young lady's sunny hair, which occurred a month or so ago in Oakland, Pittsburgh, an account of which was published in the GAZETTE at the time as a fresh item of local news. But our contemporary, while narrating the story as we originally published it, locates the novel incident as happening away out in California!

····James Parrott and John Yoder, prisoners in the Steubenville jail, escaped from that institution on Sunday morning, by attacking Jailor Hobbs, while he was giving them their breakfast, shutting off his wind, and taking the keys from him, after which they obtained their liberty. Parrott was recaptured the same night, while he was attempting to sneak into the rear of his home, but the authorities are not anxious to find Yoder, as he would have been released yesterday anyhow.

····The Directors of the Bedford District, Twenty-ninth ward, have elected the following teachers for the ensuing year: Principal, Benjamin Jones; Assistant, Miss Annie Dalzell; Grammar department, Misses Mary Stange and Jane McCutcheon; Medium, Miss Jennie Sterling; Intermediate, Misses Kate Abraham and Emma Verner; first primary, Miss Sallie Sharp; Second primary, Miss Maggie Adams; Third primary, Miss Matilda McCutcheon; Fourth primary, Miss Linda M. Lane.

····Yesterday Louis Shaffer, an owner of a soap factory on East street, Allegheny, was fined twenty-five dollars and costs by Mayor Phillips for maintaining a nuisance. After paying his fine he returned to his place of business, when he used rather unpleasant language to Mrs. Elizabeth Bergmille, who had made complaint about the factory, which the lady made information against him, and on being arrested he was fined five dollars and costs for disorderly conduct.

····The Elaine Base Ball Club has organized with the following members: President, P. Lutsetsky; Secretary, J. Heidelberg; Letsche; Captain, P. McFerren; Catcher, John Gripp; Pitcher, J. Wilson; Short Stop, P. McFerrew; First Base, E. Reeves; Second Base, C. Hemings; Third Base, F. Mulholland; Left Field, J. Weeland; Centre Field, Mc. Bigle; Right Field, R. Sewel. They are open for all challenges from any amateur base ball club of either city. Address all communications to the above Secretary, Lock Box 5, Pittsburgh P. O.

····The community will not sorrow over the verdict of the jury returned in the Criminal Court yesterday against "Cockey" Ward and Alex. Swords, indicted on a charge of highway robbery, committed on a farmer named Crawford. They are notorious characters, and their crimes against society have been as numerous as wicked, and daring. Myers and Murray will soon hang for the murder of farmer Wahls, committed under precisely similar circumstances—the only difference being that they killed their victim outright, while their imitators only succeeded in badly injuring theirs.

····There are many funny features developed in connection with the identification of some of the stolen property at the Mayor's office. One man will identify a piece of goods as having belonged to him, and perhaps in fifteen or twenty minutes after another gentleman will appear and claim the same goods. The Mayor is in a quandary concerning these numerous claimants and don't exactly know how to dispose of them satisfactorily. He also appears to think that part of the goods which bear no marks of any kind have been recognized altogether too easily. A number of informations for larceny have been made against Mrs. Fredericks and Mrs Yonkers.

PERSONAL.

***Rev. Thos. Hanna, pastor of the Second U. P. church, this city, has received a unanimous call from the Xenia, Ohio, U. P. congregation to become their pastor.

***Deputy Mayor Martin, of Temperanceville, fell on Monday night and broke several of his ribs.

***Mr. Chas. Hoover, of the New York shoe firm on Fifth avenue, fell yesterday while in the store and sustained a fracture of one of his legs.

***Hons. Schuyler Colfax and Simon Cameron were at the Union Depot yesterday. The latter went to Washington, Pa.

***The directors of the National Insurance Company, of Allegheny, have elected Mr. John A. Myler President, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. W. W. Martin. James Lockhart, Esq., was chosen Vice President in Mr. Myler's place.

ALMOST CREMATED.

Two Children Terribly Burned and Another Seriously Injured.

An occurence of the most heart rending character took place at Saltsburg, on the Connellsville railroad, on Saturday evening in which two children were fatally burned and a third seriously injured. At the time named, Mrs. Mitchell left her home to attend to some affairs, leaving two young children in care of a daughter aged thirteen years. A short time after the mother left the house it appears that the daughter attempted to light a fire with a sealed lamp, which exploded, scattering the oil in every direction and setting fire to her own clothes, together with those on the bodies of the little ones. Shortly after the accident, smoke was seen issuing from the door of the house, and a number of men who were working near by rushed in only to find an appalling spectacle before them. They found the older girl lying on the floor with her clothing nearly consumed, and near her lay a three year old girl almost burned to a crisp. The baby was also lying on the floor, but it was not so severely burned as the other two. The oldest girl was unable to give any account of the shocking affair, but it is supposed the accident was brought about by the child of three year old child only lived a few hours and the oldest girl lingered until Sunday night, when death ended her sufferings. The babe is still living and will recover. The father of the children is confined at Dixmont Hospital, he having shown signs of mental aberration some time ago, which rendered it necessary for his friends to place him under treatment. Since that time the family of six children has been dependent on the mother for support, and she was away at work when the terrible accident occurred.

DARING DAYLIGHT BURGLARY.

A Store Robbed of $1,000 Worth of Jewelry—A Reward Offered for the Detection and Conviction of the Thieves.

Mr. D. W. Evans has been engaged in the sale of a lot of goods at auction, of various kinds, at No. 26 Fifth avenue, for a few days past, and among other things he had in stock a large quantity of jewelry. Last evening at a quarter past five o'clock he closed up his store as usual to go to supper, and on his return found the jewelry abstracted from three show cases and carried off. An examination was made of the premises, and it was ascertained that the rear door of the second story of the building had been broken open by forcing a lock and bolt. Through the door the burglars had passed into the upper room and descended into the room below by a stairway, where they seized upon the jewelry named, which consisted of both solid and plated goods of almost every description. As soon as the theft was discovered notice was given to the authorities, but up to ten o'clock last night no clue had been obtained as to the guilty parties.

Mr. Evans offers $100 reward for any information leading to the detection and conviction of the thieves. This was one of the most daring thefts which has occurred for some time, and so much the more so when it is remembered that it took place on one of the main thoroughfares of the city, and at a time, too, when a large number of people were passing on the pavement.

MONONGAHELA PRESBYTERY.

First Meeting in the New Seventh Church Building—Resignation of the Rev. Thomas H. Hanna—Resolutions and Eulogies—Rr. Coleman Resigns and Receives a Certificate of Dismissal to Another Presbytery—Rev. Mr. Andrew Withdraws His Resignation—The Gormley Complaint, etc., Etc.

The Presbytery of Monongahela of the United Presbyterian Church met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, in the Seventh U. P. church, of which the Rev. W. H. Andrew is pastor. The fine new building of this congregation being recently completed, the pastor invited the Presbytery to hold their meeting there, that they might see for themselves the prosperity of the church. The ministerial brethren were loud in their praise of the newly erected edifice, and congratulated the pastor and his people on their great success. This is one of the finest church edifices in the city, and is an honor to the denomination. The congregation numbers now over 350 members. Mr. Andrew, the present pastor, was the founder of the society some fifteen years ago, and has labored with indefatigable zeal to the present time. He is a man of over fifty years of age, with hair prematurely white owing to arduous intellectual toil, a frank, beaming face and a dignified and ministerial bearing. He is known as a writer of some eminence in the papers of the church, an eloquent preacher and a kind, loving pastor and friend. Many congratulations were extended him by ministerial brethren as they met for the first time as a Presbytery in the new edifice.

The retiring Moderator, the Rev. J. M. Johnston, of the Fifth church of this city, occupied the chair and opened the meeting with devotional exercises. Almost all the ministerial and lay members of the Court were present.

It had been decided at a previous meeting to spend part of the day in fraternal conference, but owing to the large amount of important business on hand this was omitted.

The first item of importance was the action on the resignation of the Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, of the Second church. Mr. Hanna submitted a paper to the Presbytery stating that he was necessitated to offer his resignation as pastor of his charge owing to the continued ill health of Mrs. Hanna. He was advised to seek a change of climate.

The Commissioners from the Second church, Messrs. Jourden and Love, being called upon, presented a paper as the action of the congregation in the matter, very reluctantly acquiring in the request, and bearing the highest testimony to their late pastor. The paper was as follows:

WHEREAS, The pastor of this congregation, Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, has given public notice of his intention to resign his pastorate at the meeting of Monongahela Presbytery, on the 29th inst., and has desired this congregational meeting to join in his request; therefore,

Resolved, That having become satisfied that the dissolution of the pastoral relation is imperatively demanded by the state of Mrs. Hanna's health, we reluctantly acquiesce in his desire to be released from his present charge, and appoint two Commissioners to represent our wishes at the said meeting of Presbytery.

Resolved, 2d. That we deeply regret the necessity which has required the termination of one of the most pleasant and harmonious pastoral ties that this congregation has ever enjoyed, extending over a period of nearly six years, and that the undiminished love of our pastor we bear willing testimon to his faithfulness and ability, and commend him and his family to the confidence and affection of the church wherever, in the providence of God, he may be placed in the future.

Many of the members of Presbytery bore high testimony to the many high qualities of Mr. Hanna as a Presbyter, a minister, a friend and companion and Christian gentleman.

Dr. Ormond said he could not permit the occasion to pass without expressing his deep sorrow at the step taken, and bore high testimony to Mr. Hanna as an able and eloquent preacher and kind friend.

Rev. Dr. Reid referred to the high appreciation of Mr. Hanna by all, sorrowed over the circumstances that necessitated him taking this step, and prayed the blessing of God to accompany him wherever he might go.

T. J. Gillespie, Esq., a member of session, spoke in tender words of his late pastor, as a preacher, of his affability, and great success as a pastor, and in all his relations in life as a high-toned Christian gentleman. Similar remarks were made by Mr. Brown, Rev. W. H. Andrew, and Mr. Graham. During the above remarks many of the members of Presbytery were moved to tears, which was stronger than words the deep affection entertained for Mr. Hanna by his brethren.

Mr. Hanna thanked his co-presbyters for their kind words, and said he could never forget his brethren of Monongahela Presbytery.

The resignation of Rev. W. H. Andrew, which was offered at a previous meeting, was then taken up. A petition was presented from members and adherents, praying that the pastoral relation be not dissolved. A memorial was read from old members requesting Presbytery to acquiesce with the wish of a pastor, and dissolve the relationship. After some discussion, and many kind words spoken toward Mr. Andrews on both the matter was left with Mr. Andrew for his decision. Mr. Andrews then withdrew his resignation.

Wm. M. Gormly, Esq., then presented a paper charging the Session of the Third Church with unkind treatment of Mrs. Gormly, and pray that Presbytery take action in the matter. The paper was referred to a committee, who reported that the complaint be dismissed. The report was accepted to read that an effort be made to bring about an amicable settlement between the parties, which was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Nebraska Presbytery, was present a call from the congregation of Jeffers in this Presbytery, which was accepted.

The Rev. W. M. Eman, of the Ninth church, Pittsburgh requested that the Presbytery reconsider their action of the previous meeting refusing to grant him a dismissal from the church. The matter was reconsidered at the request of Mr. Coleman, and granted, the gentleman given a certificate to any Presbytery.

A paper was presented by a person whose name was not mentioned, complaining that members of Presbyery had circulated reports which were detrimental to him. The paper without being read was referred to a committee. Then the parties were brought together, it was found that the whole matter originated in a misunderstanding, and the matter was amiably settled.

After some other business of minor importance, the Presbytery adjourned.

THIRD RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Final Court.

(*Before Judge Sterrett.*)

In the case of "Cockey" Ward and Alex. Swords indicted for highway robbery, previously reported, the jury found a verdict of guilty in each case. A motion was made in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, by the counsel for the respective defendants.

James Ford, acquitted of seduction and fornication, charged by Cynthia Dopson, and the case dismissed.

Patrick Melvy was convicted of seduction and fornication and bastardy, preferred by Cath. McGovern.

James Mahan pleaded *nole contendere* to a charge of burglary and receiving stolen goods, preferred by A. M. Crozier.

John Johnson, Golla, and John Hartman are on the two former on a charge of assault and battery, and the latter charge of felonious assault and battery. These are cross suits growing out of a quiet, which occurred at Sharpsburg during the puddlers strike last winter.

Trials for To-day.

Commonweal	
James Farrell,	Jas. McFetridge,
K. H. Emmerson,	Ellen Sloan,
John Frazier,	Wm. Kennedy,
Wm. Ney et al.,	Jno. Altenbery,
Peter Douglass,	Andrew Lippert,
Frank Hinerman,	James O'Hara et al.,
Geo. Kohler,	Daniel Ford,
Patrick Call	Ed. Giles et al.,
"Taffy,"	S. F. De Jones,
Sam'l Rosenberg,	John Golden,

THEATRICAL.

Officers of the Literary Association Chosen Last Night.

A special meeting of the Allegheny County Literary Association was held last evening in the Select Council chamber, City Hall, the President, D. F. W. Kiefer, in the chair, and A. A. Smith, acting Secretary. Quite a number of delegates were present, considerable interest was manifested, and much business of importance transacted. The object of the special meeting was to elect a Treasurer, Secretary, Historian, and to attend to some other business which was left undisposed of by the regular convention of the delegates last month.

The Executive Committee submitted a report which was adopted, and the committee was instructed to amend the constitution of the Association in accordance therewith.

The Association then proceeded to the election of officers to fill the various vacancies, the result being as follows: Secretary, W. R. Errett; Treasurer, Miss Emma Osburn; Historian, Miss Emma Hisburn, Mead and Messrs. Osburn, Mead and Hisburn, after tendering a vote of thanks to Select Council for the use of the chamber, the Association adjourned.

Samuel Jr.,

CARP

Penn avenue, Ninth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jobbing a[ll]ty.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

An Interesting Letter From Our Correspondent—Escape and Recapture of a Notorious Dealer in Counterfeit Money—Sentences Imposed—Visit to a Murderer's Cell—Compliments to Court Officials.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 21, 1875.

Monday morning dawned beautifully, and the extremely hot weather has somewhat moderated

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OFFICIAL PAPER
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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 25f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117¼.

WE are in receipt of the annual catalogue of the Western University, which shows that institution to be in a flourishing condition.

THE *Post* talks about "Republican Specie Payment," as if it did not at times make pretense of belonging to "Old Bullion's" party of hard money.

THE *Times* calls "Bill Allen" "a roaring and empty headed Bourbon," and associates him in the same class with Wallace of this State, and Pendleton, of Ohio.

THE manager of the German-Brazilian bank in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, has decamped with all the assets of that hitherto sound institution, about $2,500,000. Affairs of this kind are not confined to this country, and are growing uncomfortably frequent.

AFTER all the cry of no fruit crop, it turns out that peaches in the East—where most of our supply comes from every year—will be unusually abundant and cheap. The farmers in New Jersey are now making contracts with houses in Pittsburgh and elsewhere for a full supply at reasonably low rates. So much for so much.

ANOTHER disastrous storm of wind and rain has swept over portions of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa and Michigan, severely injuring the crops and destroying fences, culverts, and in some instances houses. So far, no loss of life is reported, although the cattle have, to some extent, been swept away and drowned.

IN the Autumn of 1841 the University of Michigan first opened its doors, and for a number of years had but two Professors. The first class graduated in 1845, and numbered twelve persons. Now it has a faculty of forty-five professors, and the class of this year numbers over one hundred. It is ranked as one of the most successful schools in the land, with over twelve hundred students.

OUR afternoon dispatches state that Loeder, the upholsterer, who was the witness in the Beecher trial said to have been discovered with new evidence of the latter's guilt, has been arrested for conspiracy and perjury, and has confessed that the statement sworn to by him was manufactured and untrue. If this report shall be confirmed, it will create a sensation in New York and throughout the country, which will react in favor of the great preacher. Its authors should be sent promptly to the penitentiary.

THE Allegheny Evening *Mail* charged certain persons with stealing from the Indians a half steamboat load of groceries and other supplies, and has a twenty-five thousand dollar libel suit on hand in consequence. If the contractors who were to deliver these goods are considered, under the law, as officials, and the *Mail* can prove its charges, the suit will be an interesting one before it is over. Rigid scrutiny of all official acts is a privilege of the press; but it must deal with hard facts—not surmises or mere hear-says.

THE international rifle match between the American and Irish teams, which took place at Dollymont, Ireland, has awakened great interest all over the United Kingdom, and is looked upon with lively satisfaction by all lovers of sporting life. It is the occasion of much friendly comment through the press, and the Americans are everywhere treated with great consideration. The success of the American team in the contest yesterday is the occasion of great rejoicing. The shooting was at the wonderful range of nine hundred and one thousand yards, a distance which would completely hide the bull's eye from most persons.

IN a cursory glance at Tennyson's new poem, which is likely to swell his fame, adding to it a larger degree than any one thing he has yet written, we note a few beautifully expressed lines, the purity and sweetness of which can only be equalled by the exceeding simplicity of style and originality of expression. They will at once commend themselves to every heart, and win for the poet an affectionate regard from many who have hitherto been a stranger to his writings.

What could be more beautiful than the following:

"What weapon hath the child, save his soft tongue?"

And this:

"I never lay my head upon the pillow
But that I think, 'Will thou be there to-morrow?'"

"The Lion needs her roar to guard his young."

The response of the Princes, thus:

"I would I were a milkmaid,
To sing, love, marry, churn, brew, bake and die,
Then have a simple history."

"Then clapped the crown and sped away in peace."

We advise all to read the whole poem, if they would wish to find some of the purest thoughts and sweetest imagery of which language is capable.

THE contest in Maryland over the effort of the Roman Catholic denomination to secure appropriations of city funds for sectarian schools is about to be drawn into the courts through an injunction to restrain the payment of the appropriations already made by City Councils. This is the same fight as Cincinnati had a year ago, where the division of the school fund was lost by but one vote. The following fully explains the nature of the contest: "The opposition to the appropriation of public money to support sectarian institutions having failed to induce the City Councils to omit such items from the general appropriation bill, an injunction against the payment of them is to be applied for in the Court to-day. Several meetings of Protestant clergy and others were held upon the subject, and a committee of prominent citizens appointed, who engaged able lawyers to take the question into Court. The bill of injunction is very long, and embraces all the benevolent and reformatory institutions not entirely under the control of the city or State. On the part of the Protestants generally there is little opposition to cutting off the appropriations, but the Catholics, who have enjoyed the lion's share of the money so devoted, are bitterly hostile and propose to contest it, having already been successful with the City Council."

To the mind of any intelligent man, the proposition is as clear as noonday, to divide the school appropriations up into sectarian pieces, means that the whole fabric of our Common School system must fall, because it is not sectarian, and therefore will not receive any portion of the public school fund. The public will watch with great interest the result of the contest in Maryland. If it succeeds there, the attempt will be made elsewhere, and a strong effort will be made to work public opinion up to it, by a specious cry of injustice. Let us stand by our Common School system at all hazards.

THE SHERIFFALTY CONVENTION.

The attention of our readers, and particularly those who are delegates to County Convention (Sheriff's) No. 1, is called to the fact that the Convention is to be reconvened at the Court House, on Thursday, the 8th of July, at 11 o'clock A. M. The following rules have been agreed upon:

First—Tickets will be furnished to delegates or their properly appointed substitutes, by the Chairman, at his office in this city.

Second—Any delegate may appoint a substitute, but the latter cannot appoint one to act for him.

Third—No delegate will be permitted to appoint a substitute after roll call.

Fourth—Substitutes appointed, and who acted at the last meeting, will not be permitted to serve without being re-appointed by the delegates; that is, we suppose, the list of delegates, *as elected*, will be called, and no notice will be taken of any one unless he holds his appointment as a substitute, *in writing*, at the time of the next meeting.

We suppose the ground has been fully canvassed, and good reasons can be given for these new rules.

As every precaution appears to have been taken to secure an orderly and business-like Convention and ample notice has been given of the rules laid down for its government, all should acquiesce in the effort, and harmony of action should be secured.

We can only add, what every good Republican would say to the delegates, give us an unexceptionable man as our nominee for Sheriff, and we will roll up the usual majority in November for the whole ticket. The taste our people had of Democratic mis-government at Harrisburg, last Winter has united the party, and nothing but a poor ticket can cause defeat.

THE UNIVERSITY.

We call the attention of our public-spirited citizens, and all who have the good of our home institutions at heart, to the fact that this is the last day in which contributions can be received to the fund making up in the community for the benefit of our University. All are invited to give to this good cause. None are excluded, and all amounts, whether large or small, are welcome. This is the last opportunity that will be given, as Mr. Thaw has positively stated that his offer will be withdrawn unless the amount required is made up to-day. It has now stood four years, during which time the University has been receiving from him regularly each year, interest on the amount, viz: $8,000, the same as would have been the case had the full amount been contributed, and the matter closed up finally. Now this, too, will likely cease, unless the full requirements are met by our citizens, and an exhibit made in this way, of their belief that the University is worthy of their support and encouragement.

Already, as if anticipating that the sum will not be subscribed here, applications have been made from other institutions of learning in other States, with the view of directing attention to their wants and their capabilities of doing good, in the hope of securing the munificent endowment offered by Mr. Thaw, and the latter is anxious for this reason and others, to have the matter closed, as he dislikes having the subject before the public, open for discussion for any longer period.

Citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, shall this sum be permitted, through your apathy, to go to some college or other institution of learning outside of the city and State, when we have within our midst a school which ranks now among the best, and with this endowment will prove the peer of the highest?

Yale, Harvard and other colleges have lately been the recipients of large benefactions in addition to those of other years, and we are amazed that our citizens, knowing the benefits of a complete education, and of the direct results to our country at large of an educated people, should hold back, when such a fine opportunity offers of building up a first-class educational institution at home.

To all those who design, at some future time, contributing to the endowment of the University, we ask the question, whether an effort ought not *now* to be put forth to secure this fund of two hundred thousand dollars, and whether a contribution of five hundred dollars at this time is not, perhaps, better than a much larger one would be hereafter, provided the offer Mr. Thaw makes is lost.

In order to open the way for all clearly, we would state in closing, that contributions will be received by Dr. Woods, at the University, in any sums, to-day, or by letter; and we trust all who find themselves able will cheerfully contribute and help secure for our home institution an endowment which will place it beyond want for all time.

THE COMING QUESTION, AGAIN.

We yesterday considered some of the general facts, which, in our view, underlie the Presidential canvass to be entered upon next year. We continue the subject this morning, that we may consider two or three other topics that pertain to the same question. It cannot be doubted, that the consideration that is paramount in every mind at the present is, what shall be done to relieve the prevailing business depression? Two years have elapsed since the panic, and we have no more prospect of deliverance than we had then. What shall be done? We answer, establish an elastic currency system, cease entirely to seek to control the gold question by legislation, continue to pay bonds and interest in gold, and encourage the people, so far as the Government can, to engage in great enterprises, and the country will soon be again prosperous. We insist that beyond securing, by law, the faithful fulfilment of our bonded contracts, the National Government does not need to be concerned as to its greenback circulation, so long as the people are satisfied. We furthermore insist, that the laws of trade, and not those of Congress, must and will ultimately control this subject. We have so repeatedly stated our views on this phase of the question, that it seems like repetition to restate them. Yet they are being so steadily confirmed by passing events, that we deem them important. Ours, being a new, and developing, is a debtor country. We owe on account of our war, our railroads, and various forms of internal improvements, a large amount of money to England, Germany and France. The interest on this vast debt *must be paid in gold*, as well as the principal at maturity. This is estimated to require from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 annually. To meet this demand, the Government has been obliged to make its customs duties payable in gold, by which means it obtains enough to make its payments of gold interest. Merchants, railroads, States, and others, if they have gold to pay, buy it in the open market, and send it abroad. We are producing at our mines, just about the amount of gold required to meet this annual foreign demand. This, then, in brief, is the situation: It takes all the gold the country produces to pay the foreign demand,—the machinery in use by the Government and people being merely designed to facilitate the control of gold, so that they can make it subserve their needs. Our gold product, therefore, is mortgaged. Yet if we wish to reach specie payments, the problem is,—how shall we do it?

Is it not plainly evident that we must arrange to substitute something else for gold, in settling our yearly accounts abroad, so that we will not be under the necessity of sending our yearly product abroad? Certainly, if we need, say $250,000,000 of gold to resume upon, and have but half the amount, and yet send all we produce abroad, we are not making any progress toward permanent specie payments. This is our exact condition. There are three plans, however, suggested for overcoming this difficulty. 1. By contracting the greenback circulation, till we will need so much less gold to resume upon. The objection to this is, that it contracts business, disorganizes trade, and spreads ruin. Experience, thus far, has also shown that the Government loses income all the while, and the plan is already a failure. It doesn't pay to draw all the blood out of a man to make him eat less. 2. The second plan is that of borrowing gold. This is utterly wild and foolish. Aside from adding $20,000,000 to the annual foreign drain of gold, there would and could be no security that the gold would stay in this country. The conditions necessary to keeping it must exist, and these reached, we do not need to borrow it. 3. We must, evidently, then, *accumulate* gold; but how can this be done? By preventing its outflow from the country. And this can only be done by substituting something that will be acceptable to Europe in place of gold. This, chiefly, is grain, breadstuffs, cotton, and wool. All these are productions, the development of which involve many forms of enterprise, and the expenditure of large sums of money. If enterprise is stagnant, these productions fall off. If the country is prosperous, these articles of export multiply. Hence, prosperity is essential to the work of accumulating gold, and prosperity is dependent on *confidence*. Another element in this work of accumulation is the non-purchase of a given amount of foreign goods. Prosperity in home manufactures does away with the necessity for this. Thus in all its forms we need home prosperity, to resume at all. It is the only way to resumption.

It would possibly be rash to say that the issue of greenbacks would correct this. Confidence has been so widely shaken that no one measure will restore it speedily. We therefore expect that time must enter into the account. But could the country be assured that no further efforts would be made toward specie payment, and an elastic currency system be given us, with some certainty that it would stand, we would have, within six months, sensible progress toward business activity. Or were the great lines of railway carefully aided, this would come in even less time. The people of this country will not submit to having a European system of finance forced upon them. It does not, and will not, contribute to the actual prosperity of the country, to have specie payments. Greenbacks have answered all the purposes of money, —bought food, paid for labor, carried forward industries, *created wealth*. They thus have answered all the purposes of the country,—let them alone.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON is in search for hard work at Newport. It's all before him.

GEN. LONGSTREET is now in Canada, and not growing sheep or otherwise woolgathering.

NAST has turned his attention to the school question in earnest. This is one of the living issues.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI is said to be suffering from gout in the stomach, and is upon what may prove his death-bed.

MARY POMEROY is to have a monument at Jersey City. The question whether Glendenning ought to make the dedicatory speech is puzzling the contributors.

ELLA COREY, tarred and feathered by the "ladies" of Wilton, Ia., has disappeared, and fashionable circles begin to hope that she will not return and prosecute them.

BARON REUTER, the tedious Associated Press man of Europe, has a daughter, the Baroness von Donop, who lived at Sevenoaks, Kent. This lady has suddenly disappeared.

ALTHOUGH the late Anthony Radford Strutt, of England, owned property worth $25,000,000, he said the pall-bearers and mourning-coaches must be kept away from his funeral. His friends laid him away quietly, and there wasn't the slightest bit of barbarism in the whole thing, except, perhaps, a little crape, which they thought Anthony wouldn't mind.

BY the will of the late John Geissinger, of Hellertown, which has been placed on record, his nephew, Mr. John A. Geissinger, of Freemansburg, becomes the executor, and at the same time principal legatee. The estate is valued at from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars, which all goes to the executor, except a few small bequests to brothers and sisters.

THE friends of the late Professor Joseph Winlock, of the Harvard Observatory, who, like Prof. Agassiz, had no time to make money, will be glad to learn that a handsome sum has been raised among his professional associates in Cambridge for the benefit of his family. Already about $10,000 have been subscribed, one-half of which comes from the thoughtful generosity of Mr. Alexander Agassiz.

IT is risky business to die nowadays and leave any money behind. The chances are that you will be pronounced insane, no matter what disposition you make of your property. Mrs. Esther Dickinson, of Deerfield, a short time before her death made a will giving her property, valued at about $80,000, for the founding of a school in the town. Three months or so before she died she changed her mind and also the will, and she is now declared to have been insane, and the will is to be contested.

MR. BEECHER WRO'E recently to a lecture committee in Brattleboro', explaining why he could not go there to deliver a lecture they had been waiting to hear since last Fall. He said asking him to go there was like "sending for a man shut up in a foreign dungeon, and wondering that he does not come! For six months I have been sitting in the court almost daily, nor do I know when the detention will end. And even were it to close to-morrow I am in no case to go forth a lecturing. That is for the present out of the question. One thing is certain, I have not been six months in Court here because I liked it and wanted to get rid of a lecture at Brattleboro."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

AMONG the wedding presents given to an Iowa bride was a lead mine.

TENNESSEE'S census shows an average of three dogs to each legal voter.

IN the election for Congressmen in Tamaulipas, Mexico, the Cortina ticket ran ahead.

RECENT advices from the Sandwich Islands state that "rum is digging the grave of the Hawaiian race."

A FIRE at McKinney, Texas, destroyed an entire block of business houses. The loss is estimated at $70,000.

GEORGE W. PEMBERTON, the murderer of Mrs. Margaret E. Bingham, at Boston, has been sentenced to be hanged.

THE steamer Jesse, while crossing the bar north of the Rio Grande, Texas, broke her rudder, ran aground and sunk.

IT is stated that the project of a bridge across the East River, over Blackwell's Island, first made public some time ago, is again attracting attention.

RHODE ISLAND, not having any spare land to be washed away, proposes to appoint three special commissioners, whose duty it shall be twice a year to inspect every dam in the State.

THE journey of the Sultan of Zanzibar to England was not merely for pleasure. We are inclined to think that the English would do well to give him the assistance which he asks in order to suppress the slave-trade.

A DISPATCH from J. V. Harris, Health-Officer at Key West, reports one death from yellow fever. Dr. Harris adds, "I am sorry to have to inform you of the prevalence of the disease as an epidemic in this place."

A MAINE girl left her clothing in an open boat and hid herself, and when her parents were crying, and saying that if they only had her back they would obey her slightest wish, she appeared and said she wanted to marry Jake.

A DROVE of stolen cattle crossed at Arroya, near Morgan Barckly's ferry, Texas, on Saturday night. Rangers and regulars are in pursuit. It is reported that two hundred well armed Mexicans crossed at Calvas ranche three days ago.

TENNYSON wrote of the grasshopper:

What hast thou to do with evil?
Shouting, singing, ever springing
In and out the emerald glooms,
Ever leaping, ever singing,
Lighting on the golden blooms.

IT is announced that the Spanish Government "has decided to take measures against foreign newspapers which adopt a hostile view in treating of Spanish affairs," which will shut out all periodical literature from the unfortunate Spaniards.

THE verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of the Boston drug store explosion casts aside the sewer gas and soda-water theories, and attributes the catastrophe to the "carless or criminally intentional use of some powerful explosive" by some person or persons unknown. Which is about as satisfactory as coroners' verdicts in general.

AN action has been instituted by the Rev. Gavin Long, to restrain the managers of the Temporalities Boards of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, from disposessing themselves of funds amounting to upwards of $558,000 otherwise than for the benefit of those who maintain their connection with the Church of Scotland. Similar action has been begun by Rev. Mr. Simpson, restraining the managers of the Widows' and Orphans' fund, which amounts to $7,300. The Anti-Unionists of the Presbyterian Church punish a paper in their interest.

THE fire at the Watson Bridge Works, Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday morning, gutted the central building, 50x90 feet, four stories high, and another building 51 x 148 feet, three stories high. The loss of the bridge works is estimated at from $120,000 to $150,000; insured for $70,000. E. G. Watson & Co. occupied a room on the third floor for the manufacture of silk, employing eighty hands. They lose $40,000; insured for $33,000. Charles N. Martin, of New York, loses about $10,000. The Watsons are going straight ahead with their bridge work. Charles Wildley has been arrested on suspicion of firing the place.

THE old mansion formerly occupied by Lieutenant-General Scott still stands in Elizabeth, N. J., and it is now proposed to buy it for a Public Historical Library and Depository of old MS., relics, books—"a rendezvous for future generations." "Let that old brass six-pounder," exclaims one enthusiast, "that had been in Elizabeth for over 80 years, be brought back from Trenton and placed there." The tendency of guns in New Jersey to go to the wrong places is a subject for philosophical speculation. No sooner is the cannon war between Rutgers and Princeton settled, than another of precisely the same sort is promised between Trenton and Elizabeth.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROCKY POINT, R. I., is one of the most famous places for clam-bakes in America.

SARATOGA'S hotels are all open, and each and every one has at least five and twenty guests.

THE season at Lake Mahopac begins late, but, while it lasts, it will be a brilliant one.

TOURISTS are arriving at Niagara in considerable numbers, to the intense gratification of hotel keepers, hackmen, and the Modocs.

THE charges are said to be as high at Niagara Falls, this year, as ever, and the hackmen and hotel men just as extortionate.

WHITE MOUNTAIN travel seldom begins before July, and the season in this region is always concentrated within a period of six weeks.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON will spend the Summer at Saratoga, where he will devote himself to drinking the waters and writing on his history.

LATE advices from Swampscott report the arrival of many prominent families from Boston. The cottages are well filled, and the display of private equipages is becoming larger and more extensive every day.

A GREAT attraction at Fire Island this year is the large pavilion erected on the beach for visitors to view the ocean. It is eighty feet long and two stories high, and will be gayly decorated with flags and bunting.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT and party, consisting of Auditor General Latta, Colonel R. Grey, Colonel D. Stanley, Major Hassenger, and others, arrived at Barnegat Saturday afternoon at five o'clock. Monday they trolled for blue fish in the inlet, and subsequently sailed down the bay to Beach Haven, the new summer resort.

HISTORY IN A BOTTLE.

How the German Girls Sent the Story of their Captivity to the Gulf Coast from the Headwaters of the Brazos.

No little interest has been manifested in the German family, a portion of whom were brutally murdered by the Cheyennes and Arapahoe Indians while on their way from Georgia to Colorado, and the remainder, the two eldest daughters, carried into captivity, though now happily restored to civilization once more. The particulars of their capture, and the tales of their terrible suffering while held by the Cheyennes were heart-rendering in the extreme, and are familiar to our readers, but there is another little unpublished episode connected with their checkered career which we will give our reader. Some time since, we are informed by Wm. Redus, of Texas, a bottle was picked up on the beach on the Gulf of Mexico, near the mouth of the Brazos river, which upon examination was found to contain a paper on which was written an account of the capture of the German girls and the names of the various members of the family, how the parents were murdered, together with other facts and incidents; also their approximate location and temporary camp, which was evidently on the headwaters of the Brazos. This bottle had been corked up tightly by Carlo arine and Sophie, the two eldest girls, and thrown into the river, in hopes it might reach civilization in that way, and strange to say, after having traveled 800 or 1,000 miles along the devious winding and changing current of the Lone Star State's most magnificent stream, it was picked up on the Gulf of Mexico, many weeks after the captive girls had written this bottle history of their sufferings, and about the same time the story of their eventful and horrible eight months' captivity was given to the world from their own lips.

A Genuine Prophet.

"Our prediction is, high electric tension in the atmosphere, many thunder-storms, possibly heavy rainfalls and cyclones, such as water-spouts and tornadoes."

This is the sort of weather we were told March 12 to look out for from June 5 through the first half of July, and we have had nearly two weeks now to verify the prediction. Such a verification as we have had must have made the shirt of the prophet who gave us the warning, swell with well-justified pride. In fact, the weather clerk seems to have gone on a veritable "bender," and we have had a touch of pretty near everything he can do in the meteorological line. Scientists are not often vouchsafed so striking a vindication of their theories as the elements have granted in the last two weeks to Prof. John Ross, the writer of the prediction, and the *Republican* rejoices in the opportunity to congratulate him upon what may be most fittingly designated a triumph of true genius. For once a prophet shall be honored in his own country. The theory of meteorological cycles, which was the basis of Prof. Tice's prediction, was put to the most severe and practical test, and its truth proclaimed in the deafening thunders of Heaven's own artillery. With so signal a confirmation as all have witnessed, it would be impossible to doubt that Prof. Tice has pierced the secrets of nature, and unfolded to our eyes the immutable and invariable law that rules the storm.

The intelligent minds of modern days have never questioned that the Great Ruler of the universe moved in this, as in all things else in nature, according to a fixed and determined principle, but it remained for a humble citizen of St. Louis to reveal that principle. His is no small distinction, for the discovery which he has made will rank among the greatest of science, and St. Louis is especially proud to recognize him as her citizen. His atmospheric theory is in brief that the meteorological phenomena of the earth recur at regular stated periods, which he denominates meteorological cycles. These he explains are determined by the planetary influences, which give rise to cycles that complete themselves in from ninety days to as many years, the most strongly marked being the Jovial, the next the Venusian, and after that the Terrestrial. We had an equinox of Mercury on June 5, and we are to have one of Venus on June 25, and to the coincidence of these two is due the unusual violence or the meteorological perturbations.—*St. Louis Republican.*

How well the prophesy has been fulfilled our readers all know.

Killing a Man in His Coffin.

(From the New Orleans Picayune, June 22.)

The case of James Conners, indicted for the murder of George Banks while the same was on his way to the cemetery in the capacity of a corpse, came up yesterday on an application for bail. Some of the testimony for the prosecution was as follows:

"State all you know about this man burying a man alive."

"That man was coming down Locust street; he stopped at my gate; I saw the dead man raise his arms jest so; I seez to the driver, the man isn't dead; he said, he is dead; I saw a man inside of the coffin."

"What kind of a looking man?"

"A dark looking man."

"You saw his arm move?"

"I didn't see him knock the lid off. That man said, 'Ain't you afraid to catch the small-pox?' I said, 'No, I wasn't; what you got in there that ain't dead?' All I can say, I know the man was alive."

The next witness called to the stand was a dried-up, jet-black old woman. She testified that the buried-alive man did actually groan, which groan her ears caught as the awful sound was wafted from the street to the back part of her premises.

According to another negro witness it was the resuscitated corpse's legs and not his arms that protruded from the coffin. "He was trying to get out of the coffin," says the witness, "but that there man (the prisoner) took the baby's coffin up and put the baby on top of the man and sat down on top of the baby."

"Did the dead man say anything about this?"

"Yes, sir; he sez, 'Don't bury me alive.'"

The prisoner was released on $500 bail.

Flavor of Eggs.

There is a vast difference in the flavor of eggs. Hens fed on clear, sound grain and kept on a clean grass run give much finer flavored eggs than hens that have access to stable and manure heaps and eat all kinds of filthy food. Hens feeding on fish and onions flavor their egg accordingly, the same as cows eating onions or cabbage, or drinking offensive water, imparts a bad taste to the milk and butter. The richer the food the higher the color of the eggs. Wheat and corn give eggs the best color, while feeding on buckwheat makes them colorless, rendering them unfit for some confectionery purposes.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

JOE STRIKER.

It Wasn't the Right Man.

Max Adeler has the following: Over in W, one of the churches recently called a clergyman named Rev. Jos. Striker. In that city, by most unfortunate coincidence, was a prominent prize-fighter named Jos. Striker, and rumors were afloat a few weeks ago that the latter Joseph was about to engage in a contest with a Jersey pugilist for the championship. Our Sheriff considered it his duty to warn Joseph against the proposed infraction of the laws, and so he determined to call upon the professor of the art of self-defense. Unhappily, in inquiring the way to the pugilist's house, somebody misunderstood the Sheriff and sent him to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Striker, of whom he had never heard. When Mr. Striker entered the room, in answer to the summons, the Sheriff said to him familiarly:

"Hello, Joe! How are you?"

Mr. Striker was amazed at this address, but he politely said:

"Good morning."

"Joe," said the Sheriff, throwing his leg lazily over the arm of the chair, "I came round here to see you about that mill with Patsey Dingus, that they're all talking about. I want you to understand that it can't come off anywhere's around here. You know well enough it's against the law, and I ain't agoing to have it."

"Mill! Mill, sir!" What on earth do you mean?" asked Mr. Striker, in astonishment, "I do not own any mill, sir. Against the law! I do not understand you, sir."

"Now, see here, Joe," said the Sheriff, biting off a piece of tobacco and looking very wise, "that won't go down with me. It's pretty thin, you know. I know well enough that you've put up $1,500 on that little affair, and that you've got the whole thing fixed with Bill Martin for referee. I know you're going down to Pea Patch Island to have it out, and I'm not going to allow it. I'll arrest you as sure as a gun if you try it on, now mind me."

"Really, sir," said Mr. Striker, "there must be some mistake about—"

"Oh, no there isn't; your name's Joe Striker, isn't it?" asked the Sheriff.

"My name is Joseph Striker, certainly."

"I knew it," said the sheriff, spitting on the carpet, "and you see I've got this thing dead to rights. It shan't come off; and I'm doing you a favor in blocking the game, because Pastey'd curl you all up and sicken you anyway if I let you meet him. I know he's the best man, and you'd just lose your money and get all lunged up besides; so you take my advice, now, and quit. You'll be sorry if you don't."

"I do not know what you are referring to," said Mr. Striker. "Your remarks are incomprehensible to me, but your tone is very offensive, and if you have any business with me I'd thank you to state it at once."

"Joe," said the Sheriff, looking at him with a benign smile, "you play it pretty well. Anybody'd think you were innocent as a lamb. But it won't work, Joseph—it won't work, I tell you. I've got a duty to perform, and I'm going to do it, and I pledge you my word if you and Dingus don't knock off now, I'll grab you and send you up for ten years as sure as death. I'm in earnest about it."

"What do you mean, sir?" asked Mr. Striker, fiercely.

"O, don't go to putting on any airs about it, I won't put up any strutting before me," said the Sheriff, "or I'll put you under bail this very afternoon. Let's see, how long were you in jail last time? Two years, wasn't it? Well, you go fighting with Dingus and you'll get ten years, sure."

"You are certainly crazy!" exclaimed Mr. Striker.

"I don't see what you want to stay at that business for, anyhow," said the Sheriff. "Here you are in a snug home where you might live in peace and keep respectable. But no, you must associate with low characters, and go to stripping yourself naked and jumping into a ring to get your nose bloodied, and your head swelled, and your body hammered to a jelly, all for what? Why, for championship! It's ridiculous. What good'll it do you if you are champion? Why don't you try to be honest and decent, and let prizefighters alone?"

"This is the most extraordinary conversation I ever listened to," said Mr. Striker. "You evidently take me for a—"

"I take you for Joe Striker, and if you keep on, I'll take you to jail," said the Sheriff, with emphasis. "Now you tell me who's got those stakes, and who's your trainer, and I'll put an end to the whole thing."

"You seem to imagine I am a pugilist," said Mr. Striker. "Let me inform you, sir, that I am a clergyman."

"Joe," said the Sheriff, shaking his head, "it's too bad for you to lie that way as you had, indeed."

"But I *am* a clergyman, sir—pastor of the Church of St. Seichre. Look! here is a letter in my pocket addressed to me."

"You don't re[illegible] mean to say that you're a preacher, Joseph Striker?" exclaimed the Sheriff, looking scared. "Come up stairs, and I'll show you a sermon. Be careful of my sermons." "Certainly I shall be careful of my sermons." "Well, if this don't beat Nebuchadnezzer!" said the sheriff. "What an ass I've made of myself! What'll you for Joe Striker, the prize-fighter? I don't know how to apologize, but if you want to kick me down the front steps, just kick away; I'll bear it like an angel!"

Then the sheriff withdrew unkicked, and Mr. Striker went upstairs to finish his Sunday sermon. The sheriff talked of resigning, but he continues to hold on.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1875.

The dullness of the times continues unabated, the banks having little to do. The interest of the stockholders in dividend day begins to be apparent, and the declaration of dividends will serve, possibly, to infuse more activity into business circles. Other than this, it is dull, even to repletion.

Building is in progress in various parts of the city, and the hard times do not apparently affect the general activity in this direction.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	117¼	5-20's 1867	122¼
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	126¾	" 1868—coupons	122
5-20's 1862			117¾
" 1864	118¾	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865	122¾	New 5 per cents	119
" 1865 new	123¾	10-40's—coupons	119

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	103	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
"	14	Union Pacific	76
I. C	101¾	Toledo & Wabash	8¾
C. C. & I. C	4	Harlem	128
St. Paul	33¾	Adams Express	99½
Do. Pref	66	American Express	61
Michigan Southern	61¾	U. S. Express	47
Ills. Central	97¾	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	80
North Western Com	75¾	Quicksilver	16
" Pref	86½	Fort Wayne	97½
Rock Island	103¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	22¾
Chas. & R.I.	91¾	Pacific Mail	33
Pacific Mail	40¼	Iron Mountain	19
Western Union Tel	77¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P., R. & P. (S)	50	Cen., Trans (B)	45¾
Reading (S)	55¾	Empire Do	97½
" Cons. of N. J. (B)	29¾	A. V. R. R. 7-30. (S)	96¾
Pa. Cent. (B)	10¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	77
Lehigh Valley (A)	61		

NEW YORK, June 29, 1875.

Money was easy at 2@2½; prime mercantile paper 3@5. Sterling was firm at 486½@487 for sixty days and 489½@490 for sight. The customs receipts were $275,000. The exports of produce for the week were $5,218,653. Gold was steady at 117½. The carrying rate was 1 per cent. Loans were also made flat, 2 per cent. and 1-64 for use. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,840,000. The clearings were $97,000,000. Government and railroad bonds are firm. State securities are quiet.

Stocks were weak and lower at the opening, but later became firm, and prices advanced ½ to 1¼ per cent., after which the market became irregular, the weak features being Erie, Northwestern and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, but afterward these stocks became firmer, and the rest of the list was strong, particularly Western Union, on a report that the whole of the four million loan had been taken.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 154,000 shares, of which 36,000 were Pacific Mail, 53,000 Western Union, 7,000 Northwest, 19,000 Erie, 22,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Wabash, and 4,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of '81, 136¾; 5-20s of '62, 118¾; do of '64, 118¾; do of '65, 122¾; do of '65, new, 123¾; do of '67, 125¾; do of '68, 125; 10-40s, 119; new 6s, 118¾; currency 6s, 122½.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 103; Tennessee old, 46½; do new, 46½; Virginia new, 38; do old, 38; North Carolina old, 20; do new, 11.

Stocks.—Canton, 62; Western Union Telegraph Company, 77½; Quicksilver, 15½; Adams Express, 99; Wells & Fargo, 79; American Express, 57½; United States Express, 45; Pacific Mail, 40¼; New York Central, 102½; Erie, 13½; Erie, preferred, 23¾; Harlem, 130½; Harlem preferred, 131; Michigan Central, 68¼; Pittsburgh, 91½; North Western, common, 75½; preferred, 86½; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 113; St. Paul, 33½; St. Paul, preferred, 66; Toledo & Wabash, 5½; do preferred, 15; Fort Wayne, 99½; Terre Haute, 2; Terre Haute, preferred, 17½; Chicago & Alton, 102½; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 23¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 49½; Burlington & Quincy, 112; Lake Shore, 61½; C. C. & I. C., 4; Illinois Central, 102; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 23; Union Pacific, 76; Central Pacific, 106¾; Union, 106¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 120¾.

LONDON, June 29—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £285,000. Consols: Money, 93 9-16; 5-20s, '65, 106¾; do '67, 106¾; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 91; Erie, 11½; do preferred, 21.

PARIS, June 29.—Rentes 64f.

FRANKFORT, June 29.—5-20s '62, 98¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 29, 1875.

Trade in general merchandise continues dull, as it usually is at this particular time, and no immediate improvement is expected. In a general way the markets present no new or important features deserving of special notice; the demand for everything is light,—confined to supplying immediate wants, while as regards values there are no changes of any consequence to notice.

APPLES—Sales in a jobbing way at $4.50@5 per bbl. for choice "Russetts" and "Whitows," and $3@4 for common grades. Evaporated, 7½@8c per lb.

BUTTER—The market continues very dull, and with the supply steadily accumulating and a stronger disposition on the part of dealers to realize, prices are weak and drooping; fair to prime solid packed, 12@15.

CHEESE—Continue quiet and unchanged; medium, $1.80@1.85, navies, $1.90@2.

CHEESE—The receipts for some days past have been coming unusually light, and with a very fair demand and reduced supply, the market is firm; strictly prime Ohio Factory, in a jobbing way, at 9@11¾c.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet; Apples 7¼@8¾c. Peaches, halves, 10@10½.

EGGS—The market continues a little slow, but with light receipts the supply is small, and prices are unchanged. It may be regarded as the ruling quotation for choice, 12½c per dozen.

FLOUR—Trade continues quiet, and prices are unchanged. Spring wheat extras, $5.75@6.25, the $6.00 for red, and $6.75@7 for amber and white. Spring Fine, $4@4.25.

GREEN STUFF—Potatoes in heavy supply and lower; $1 to $1.2 bbl. Cabbages, $2 to $3 per hundred. Beans, $1 to $1.2 bbl. Peas, $1.25 to $1.50 bbl. Onions, $1 to $1.50 bbl. Strawberries, 10c per box; Raspberries, $1 per box.

GRAIN—The grocery trade continues very quiet, and devoid of any new or important features to which reference has not previously been made in these columns.

SUGARS.

Crushed	12	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¾	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	11¾	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	10¾	Golden C	9¾@10
A. O. Sugar	9¾@ 9¾	Refined Yellows	8¾@9¾

COFFEES.

Rio Good	20 @21	Roasted loose	26¾
Rio Prime	22	B. Java, bbls	40
Rio Fancy	24 @25	B. Java, loose	38¾
B. Rio, bbls	22		

RICE.

Rangoon, per lb	7¾@8	Patna, per lb	7¾@8
Carolina, per lb	8¾@9		

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—The grain markets continue very dull, and notwithstanding yesterday's advices from the West were reassuring, there appears to be a lack of confidence in regard to prices being maintained. Wheat, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at $1.20@1.25 for White and Penna. red, and 1 to 5c additional for amber and white. The Oat market continues very slow, but prices have undergone no quotable change. 42@45 for fair to prime mixed, and 44 for white. Corn very dull, especially Shelled, and prices are weak, notwithstanding the supply is small; Ear, 70@75 cents on the cob, and Shelled, 75@77 free in elevator, according to quality.

Rye is quotable at $1.12@1.15.

HAY—The market for baled continues dull, but unchanged; prairie, $18@19; timothy, $20@22.

POTATOES—The market for old stock is offish, in consequence of the abundance and decline in the value of new crop; however, prices remain as last quoted: $1@1.10 ⅌ bushel from store, the outside figure for Peach Blows, and $1 to $1.10 by the car load.

PROVISIONS—Trade continues fairly active, and the general tone of the market, as noted in our last report, is firmer. Armour, Grain & Co.'s Monday says:—"The advent of hot weather has checked the business of summer packing, especially as hogs rule relatively high. The recent steady demand from city jobbers will be a surprise to everyone gradually slackened up, leading many operators to believe that the downward movement was over for the present; and several large orders have been turned here for meats, while lard has been in better request on export account, and that has influenced pork in sympathy, though the latter is in large stock in proportion to the demand."

Bacon—Extra S. C.
- ⅌ lb. 13½
- Shoulders, ex S. C. 10¾
- B'fast Bacon, S. C. 14
- Dried Beef, Ex. S. C. 9¾
- Sugar Cured, old 18½
- Plain Sugar 15
- Ham, S. C. $6.50@6.75
- Common Shoulders 12
- Clear Rib Sides 13

Clear Sides 13¾
Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl. $21.00
Mess Beef 15

HOME NEWS.

The Gazette for the Summer.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the Daily GAZETTE sent to them by mail by leaving their orders at the counting-room.

Furnished House Wanted.

Parties contemplating going away for the summer, or taking a foreign trip, who will rent their house and grounds to a gentleman with no family, that will take the best of care of their property, will find a good opportunity by addressing John C., box 1026, Pittsburgh P. O. East End preferred

Sudden Death.

Mr. William Buechling, formerly a druggist on the South Side, died quite suddenly of an epileptic fit yesterday morning at his residence on Sixteenth street. He had not complained of illness until about eleven o'clock the night before, at which time a physician was called, but Mr. B. kept gradually sinking until five o'clock when he passed peacefully away.

Fair and Festival.

The fair and festival given last evening on the grounds adjoining the residence of D. Aiken, Jr., by the Organ Band, for the benefit of the Shady Side church, was very well attended and will be continued this evening. The music is excellent and the supper comprises all the substantials and delicacies that can be procured. The festival opens at four o'clock in the evening and closes at ten o'clock. A more enjoyable place cannot be visited.

Public Notice.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH, June 30, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that from and after this date the following ordinance will be enforced:

"If any person shall throw, cast or fire any squib, rocket, or other fire works in or into any of the streets, lanes or alleys of this city, every such person shall forfeit and pay for every such offense a sum not exceeding fifty dollars."

The police have been instructed to apprehend all persons they may observe offending in the manner referred to, and upon all such the penalty prescribed will be imposed. WM. C. MCCARTHY, Mayor.

Burglary at the East End.

The Washington Hotel, on Frankstown avenue, near Station street, East End, Barney Garber proprietor, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning who stole a gold watch and chain, valued at $160, which they found in a bureau drawer; $100 in money in Mansard's pocket book from under the pillow of Mr. Garber, a check and note for $10 each, and a set of jewelry. A lady living on the opposite side of the avenue noticed three men about the hour mentioned, loitering about the building, and it is supposed they are the ones who committed the burglary. They obtained access to the building through a window on the second floor, which they reached by means of a board against the side of the house.

That Big Tank.

In our article yesterday morning concerning the enormous oil still from the Fort Pitt Steel Works, which was stated to be too large for transportation to its destination by rail, some slight errors occurred which need correcting. The still is twenty feet in diameter, twenty-five feet long and weighs about ten and one-half tons. It was transferred by the P. R. R. to the C. & P. R. R., thence to Dr. R. Reed's farm, and on the way to Aladdin, Pa. This piece of boiler work, the largest ever transported by rail, in one of three now in course of construction and one of the largest Pittsburgh mechanics can do when they have a chance. Messrs. Carroll & Co., of the Fort Pitt Boiler Works, are the builders of these monster stills, which is a sufficient guarantee that the work is first-class in every respect.

A Fatal Mistake.

Yesterday the Coroner held an inquest on the body of Mr. Wm. Faust, who met with an accident on Monday night, about eleven o'clock, which proved fatal an hour later. It appears that Faust was employed at the Iron City brewery, in No. Sixteenth ward where he usually slept at night. On Monday night the weather being uncomfortably warm, he laid down for a short time near the door in the third story of the building. At the time named he got up to go to his room, and it being dark, walked out through the door-way and fell to the pavement below—a distance of forty-five or fifty feet. He lived about an hour after receiving his injuries. At the inquest held upon the body the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was a single man, twenty-five years of age.

Commencement at Beaver Seminary.

Last Friday evening a large audience gathered in the U. P. church to witness the closing exercises of Beaver Seminary. In addition to the literary performance there was an excellent selection of music, furnished by the scholars of Prof. Johannasen.

Miss Lillie Conway read the salutatory, which was a very superior performance. Essays, orations and select readings followed in profusion. Indeed the only mistake of the evening was in the number of the performances.

The best of attention was given till the close, which was after eleven o'clock. Mr. F. Gottlieb, of Wilkesburg, gave a flute solo which took the audience by storm. We hope to see him in Beaver again. Miss Anna Beacom sang finely. Messrs. Singleton and Sturgeon gave good orations—the former particularly so. Misses Johnson, Mattie Bruce and Minnie Wilson read selections, and read them splendidly. Miss Maggie Hannah read an excellent essay—as did also Messrs. Lawrence, Sturgeon and Bruce. Messrs. Carson and Donahue discussed quite ably the Bible view of war. Miss Sadie Wilson read a beautiful valedictory, and the exercises closed with a grand violin solo by Prof. Johannasen.

Rev. Kennedy, the President of this Seminary, may feel proud of the showing his pupils made at the end of its first session. This Seminary has never been in so good hands. Parents having children to educate could not find a better place, or one in which they will be more comfortable.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

A Conductor Knocked Off a Freight Car While Passing through a Bridge.

Yesterday morning Conductor Mack Rhodes, of ft ight train No. 59, on the Bennett's branch of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was knocked off one of the cars of his train at bridge No. 3 near Currier's station, and instantly killed. The deceased was engaged looking over the train for a "hot box" and neglected to notice that it was approaching the bridge, until he was struck on the head and killed, as above mentioned. The Coroner held an inquest at Reynoldsville, to which place the body was removed, and where the remains were sent to Brady's Bend, where the unfortunate man resided.

HELD TO BAIL.

Serious Charges Against a Fayette County Distiller.

A few day ago the Collector of Internal Revenue of the Twenty-first District appeared before United States Commissioner Gamble and made information against Samuel Thompson, owner of a large distillery near Brownsville, Fayette county, charging him with taking distilled spirits from the distillery without the same having paying the tax on it, and using barrels with revenue stamps on them the second time. Yesterday the defendant was arrested and brought before Mr. Gamble, who after hearing the testimony in the case, held him for trial at the next term of Court in the sum of $5,000. Bail was furnished and he went free. It will be remembered that Thompson's distillery was seized about ten days ago for alleged irregularities.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Duprez & Benedict's famous Minstrels, the largest and most popular troupe now traveling, will commence a short season at the Pittsburgh Opera House on Friday evening next. They comprise a full band, a full orchestra, an excellent quartette, two or three good solo singers, two of the best song and dance men going and half a dozen of the best "charcomedians" now on the stage. Their farces do not drag, their points are not strained and their wit is never coarse—all of which can be vouched for by the crowded audiences that witnessed their entertainments when they last performed here. They remain here but four nights, and give two afternoon performances.

Germania Garden.

The grand opening of the Germania Garden, at the other end of the suspension bridge on Federal street, Allegheny, will take place on Thursday evening, July first. A programme of more than ordinary attraction is promised, which cannot fail to call out those who are lovers of music. The opening will no doubt be a success, as great preparations have been made for the entertainment of those who are present.

BASE BALL.

Defeat of the Neshannocks.

The first defeat ever sustained by the Neshannock base ball club, of New Castle, on their own grounds, was inflicted upon them on Monday afternoon by the Braddock's club. The result was wholly unexpected, as the Neshannocks have proved victorious in so many contests that their friends considered them invincible, and as they willingly backed up their belief with the collateral, the result was that at the conclusion of the game many of them found their finances considerably lower than at the commencement of it. The defeat was a bad one, too, the score standing fourteen in favor of the Braddocks to eight for the Neshannocks. It is as follows:

BRADDOCKS.	O.	R.	NESHANNOCKS.	O.	R.
Lewis, r. f.	5	1	Hall, A., c.	2	2
Dickson, 2d b.	6	0	McGuffin, L., 2d b.	1	2
McKelvey, R., c.	1	4	Hawk, p.	3	1
Miller, 1st b.	3	3	Bennett, s. s.	5	0
Brown, c. f.	0	2	Richardson, l. f.	4	0
Lindsay, 3d b.	5	0	McGuffin, r. f.	3	1
McKelvey, S., l. f.	2	2	Dickson, 1st b.	3	1
Lamont, s. s	3	1	Hall, C., 3d b.	4	0
McWilliams, p.	3	1	Warnock, c. f.	1	1
Total.	27	14	Total.	27	8

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Braddocks.	2	1	3	1	2	4	1	0	0—14
Neshannocks.	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0—8

Macaroons, Cocoanut Drops and Lady Fingers, of superior quality and reasonable prices, for sale by many of the retail grocers.

COLLEGE MEMORIES.

A Gala Day in Little Washington.

Reminiscences of Washington and Jefferson College—Gathering of "the Boys" 'Neath the Old Campus Tree—The Days of Auld Lang Syne Revived—The New Society Halls Dedicated, Oratory, Poetry, &c.

WASHINGTON, PA., June 29, 1875.

The writer was one of a large party of ladies and gentlemen who left the Union Depot, in the city of smoke, this morning, at seven o'clock bound for this beautiful little city among the hills. The incentive to the trip consisted in the first day's ceremonies incidental to the commencement exercises and formal opening of the new buildings of the Washington and Jefferson College. The morning was cool, and the ride through one of the most lovely and fertile of valleys, was in the highest degree pleasurable, and was quickly made. The party arrived at Washington about half past eight o'clock, to find that they were not the only visitors—several hundred had got in ahead of them, and the town was full of the bustle and activity of a gala day. And such it was, for the completion of the college buildings was a matter in which all the townfolks were deeply interested, inasmuch as the establishment of the college there gives the place a tone and an importance which it otherwise might not enjoy. Of course the first thing in order was an inspection of the buildings, and the College Hill in the eastern part of the town was soon the rendezvous for all the visitors, who spent some time in an

INSPECTION OF THE BUILDINGS.

They were very fully described in our columns a few weeks ago, and a repetition of the details would not be of interest here. Suffice it to say, that the buildings stand on an eminence overlooking the town. They are four stories in height, the fourth being in the Mansard style. The material used is brick and stone. The front of the main entrance is flanked by two lofty towers, surmounted by observatories. Interiorly the buildings are divided into thirty-four rooms, which fifteen are recitation rooms. The upper floor is devoted to the society halls and the library rooms of the societies. The remainder of the rooms are used for offices, the Chapel, Examination Hall, &c.—every convenience in this provision. The ventilation is almost perfect. The rooms are large, airy, and well lighted. The interior is fitted up in a style of simple elegance, and the building as a whole is symmetrical and beautiful throughout. It cost $80,000, and $10,000 more was added for its furnishment, and all but a few thousand dollars of this amount has been secured. With such splendid facilities, the prosperity of Washington and Jefferson ought to be assured. It deserves its success, too, for it has had a noble record. It is now

TWO COLLEGES IN ONE.

In view of this new epoch in its history, brief reference to the past may not here be out of place. First comes Jefferson College, which had its incipiency in several small classical schools established in log cabins by the Rev. Messrs. John McMillan, Joseph Smith and Thaddeus Dodd, in the years 1780-90. In 1791 Canonsburg Academy was started, and it prospered under the administration of Profs. David Johnston, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Jas. Clarkson, of Princeton College, John Watson and others. In 1802 it was chartered —being the first college west of the mountains. From time it gradually grew up, until it became one of the most famous and honored colleges in the West.

Washington College was the outgrowth of Washington Academy. It was chartered in 1787 as an academy—five years after Washington was laid out. The act of incorporation names the folowing persons as the original trustees, in the following order: Rev. John McMillan, Rev. Andrew Wylie, Rev. Thaddeus Dodd, Rev. John Clark, Rev. Matthew Henderson, Rev. John Corbley, James Marshall, James Edgar, John McDowell, Alexander Wright, James Allison, Thomas Scott, David Bradford, James Ross, David Redick, John Hoge, Alexander Addison, Thomas Crooks, Jas. Flannagan, Dr. Absalom Baird, and James Brice. It received a donation of five thousand acres of public land, valued at that time at twenty cents an acre. Its first headquarters were in the Court House, but the fire destroyed that building. Then a building for the Academy was erected, and in the spring of 1805 Rev. Matthew Brown became at once Principal of the Academy and the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Washington. He was assisted as Principal first by David Elliott, and afterwards by George Baird; on the 28th of March, 1805, an act was passed by the Legislature granting the Trustees the charter of a College.

There was great rivalry between the two colleges thus established, and efforts were being continually made to end the strife by a union. Their efforts were finally successful in 1865, when a plan was agreed upon. The union was made to secure a donation of $50,000 from Rev. Charles C. Beatty. The choice of a location for the consolidated college was next disputed. Washington won, and after long litigation the Supreme Court unanimously decided in favor of Washington. In the consolidation, the College retained the names of both the old colleges in the new, and the Alumni of both are reckoned as Alumni of the present Institution. The same is true of the literary societies, their present names being "Philo and Union," and "Franklin and Washington." The present endowment amounts to $220,000.

The Colleges have had some noted graduates. The largest proportion have turned to the ministery, but all the professions have received accessions from the ranks. Among a few noted names are the following: From Jefferson—Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, U. S. Senator, Uniontown; Judge Pershing, Pottsville; Judge Mercur, Supreme Court of Pa.; C. L. Vallandigham; Judge Wiley, Supreme Court of La.; Judges Sterrett, Ewing, Kirkpatrick and Hawkins, of this county. From Washington—Judges White, Stowe and others. Then there are the following: The late J Ross, U. S. Senator; the late Rev. Jas. Carnahan, formerly President of Princeton College; Ex-Gov. J. A. Wise, of Va.; Ex-Attorney General Henry Stansberry, of Ohio; the late Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, father of the present Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court; Judge William McKennan; Rev. Alex. T. McGill, D. D., of Princeton Theological Seminary; Judge Acheson, of Washington, Pa.; Marc. Acheson, Esq., of this city; Hon. Moses H. Hampton, do.; Rev. S. J. Wilson, Hon M. S. Latham, Ex-U. S. Senator from California, Rev. E. E. Swift, of this city; Rev. E. D. Barnabo, of Temperanceville, ex-Speaker Blaine, Secretary Bristow, and many others. Reminiscences like there were recalled to-day by the friends of the college as they gathered, and prepared to enter upon the ceremonies of the day. Time and space, however, would fail in recording all the many interesting facts connected with its history, and they must here be dropped. It is not so much the past, as the present that engages attention.

The first work to be attended to this morning was the dedication of the Society halls. After the visitors had spent about half an hour in rambling around the college grounds and buildings, the current set in toward the hall of the

WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN SOCIETY,

which is located in the fourth story of the college building to the North. It is a hall capable of accommodating between two and three hundred people, according to how the folks are crowded. At the east end there is a raised platform for the speakers and presiding officer, and immediately opposite a similar platform for the other officers. The hall is carpeted, the windows, is lighted at night with handsome chandeliers, the walls are decorated with several fine engravings, and the ceiling handsomely frescoed. The people find accommodation in arm chairs, ranged in rows lengthwise of the room. The hall is very well ventilated and lighted, and forms a very cosy and comfortable field for displays by the intellectual gladiators.

Near the hour for dedication the people to the number of several hundred assembled—the great preponderance of the audience being professional men—lawyers, doctors of all kinds, with a fair sprinkling of lesser lights—just to give variety. A noticeable feature was the absence of ladies —only about half a dozen favored the occasion with their bright smiles. This singularity was accounted for perhaps in the fact that it was morning, when other duties, even to Little Washington, claim woman's attention, and possibly by the further fact that woman reserved her admiration for the heroes of the hour who were principals in the "class day exercises," which were held this afternoon.

About half past nine o'clock the hum of conversation was hushed by the call to order, and Boyd Crumrine, Esq., of Washington, Pa., was called upon to preside. Rev. John McMillan, D. D., made a brief opening prayer.

SPEECH OF WM. M. ORR, ESQ.

Wm. M. Orr, Esq., of Orrville, Ohio, was then introduced and made quite an interesting speech. He commenced by referring to memories which crowded upon him as he returned to his beloved *Alma Mater*. The occasion brought forcibly to mind remembrances that were both joyous and sad. Old friends were not all present. Some of them had gone beyond the purview of mortal vision. The new halls, which to the younger students were pleasant places, to others who returned to visit College after many years absence, they were but as reminders of vacancy and ashes. When the speaker left the College in the prime of its earlier success, the professorial chairs were filled by Dr. David McConahay, Prof. Olrich, Prof. Lee, Prof. Murray, and others. They had all

"Gone to the evergreen hills over there
Which swelled in the eye of their Faith
On eternity's side of the stream."

Yet the old time students could rejoice with the students of later days, that though the arm of flesh be dust, the labor of the heart survives; that through all the inexorable changes of earth, the beneficent purpose still holds; that from another generation, as if by an over-ruling intelligence, have arisen strong arms and clear heads to carry forward the work so well begun by the pioneers of *Alma Mater*.

Turning from memories like these, the speaker next particularly addressed himself to the young gentlemen who represented the literary societies. While thinking what to say to them, he had been reminded of an old motto which used to be hung in one of the old college halls, and which was very much admired in those days, principally because of its Latini and brassiness. The motto was, "Doctrina vis promovet insitiæ." He thought he would anchor to that. Just as the organist does to Old Hundred, because it is orthodox, and there is not so much of it to interfere with the variations. [Laughter.] The difficulty about any satisfactory translation of this was that the "doctrina" and the "vis" were mutually convertible terms like heat and force. "Doctrina" seemed sometimes to be convertible into gunpowder, in which last place the bullet becomes "vim" and is promoted to be a missionary of "doctrina." (Laughter.) Sometimes, however, they discovered an objective beyond the "vim," and looking back the other way, forces were seen behind the "doctrina," and at last they all appeared, but as links in the golden everlasting chain. [Applause.]

With this as his text the speaker next proceeded to caution the young men, standing as they did on the threshold of life, that it became them to apply at once the true forces to the development of every faculty with which they had been endowed. This was the work of a lifetime, and could not be commenced too soon. It was highly important that it should be commenced while the elements to be wrought upon were of a plastic state and sensitive to every impression—as they were at the youthful period of life. They should look well to it that they be in readiness so that when they adopted a profession or pursuit, they might win success. They would at no distant day muster in a battle where the fight would be without foils and where there would be flashing of keen blades, and the report of sharp shots on every side, where to be worsted is to be borne down to worse than death. They should be like the men at Concord Bridge who had been practicing for twenty years, and so when the time for action came they were ready for the fight. (Applause.) They had bullets in their guns, and plenty more where they came from, and so fully equipped with ammunition and arms, they baptized every furlong of the road from Concord to Boston on their way to independence, with hostile blood. It might not be the lot of the students whom he addressed to b urn revolutionary gunpowder, but pilgrim pluck, preparation and readiness, were required in every calling in life to win success.

The speaker next proceeded to argue that this preparation consisted of college training they had received, and that much of this training was received in the literary societies. The societies might be compared to the open bay where, in fair weather, the mariner made the trial trip before she went out with her precious cargo to breast the tempest. The student in the college society was making trial trips, and if he improved his advantages properly, could see where the ship needed strengthening. In the literary society the student learned to speak and write, and there all the essential elements in professional success. The beginning of all knowledge was here, and the student should see that he thoroughly trained himself in these branches. To speak and write well it was necessary that he should have *something* to speak and write about. Demosthenes studied with pebbles in his mouth at the seashore, and became famous. It was not the pebbles from the sea, but the pebbles from his mind, that made him famous; and this kind of pebbles could be had as well on the Catfish as on the shores of the Ilber or Mediterranean. [Laughter and applause.] To acquire a pure style in speaking and writing, the great study was the incalculable importance of studying the best models—among the classics of both ancient and modern times. This would give a freedom, ease, elegance, and elevate the thought to the loftiest plane. There was a market in the world for such productions, and the close study of the ancient and English classics would yield a rich return to the earnest student. He believed that both the dead languages and the English should be thoroughly studied by all who desired to learn the secret of the success of the great masters, and who desired to be moulded after them in thought and speech. The speaker, as an illustration of this thought, recited several passages from the speeches of Webster to show the superiority of a man cultured in the languages.

The speaker, however, while thus strongly arguing the importance of the languages, argued for a full share of attention for mathematics and sciences. They were forces of the utmost importance. They were forces operating upon the youthful mind, strengthening it for the successful accomplishment of even those trainings which the student hoped to achieve in the societies.

The speaker developed this theme at considerable length and with much force of logic, and concluded with an earnest plea in behalf of higher collegiate attainments and greater endowment and attention to colleges, closing with the hope that the young men of to-day in after time would remember that "should the day dawn when our people descend to mere money-getting and its tinsel show, our history will be but that of another Nile or Euphrates, and our career be of as little avail as that of some race of beasts." If the young men there have flourished and guzzled, and left their bones for a record in the rocks by which some dreary sea, in the Providence of God, has wiped them and their story down from the face of the earth forever."

At the conclusion of Mr. Orr's address, the chair stated that he had received a telegram from Judge Ewing, saying that the special train had not stopped at his station, and he therefore would not be on hand in time to make the address, requested that Mr. Crumrine therefore came in to fill the gap, and proceeded to

FORMALLY ANNOUNCE THE DEDICATION

of the hall to the purposes for which it was designed, in the following words:

This hall, gentlemen, is erected by your college and furnished and decorated with your own means and according to your own taste, is designed, in a sense, to be your *home*, in your college life. Here in intellectual contests are to be applied the discipline and skill acquired by study and under the immediate direction of others; yourselves will be the masters within these walls. How well it is then that you have made this place so attractive! The new student entering here and the graduate leaving it, will receive and retain for all his life agreeable and profound impressions, which it will always be a joy to recall. Nineteen years ago—pardon the personal reminiscence—I first entered as a member the hall of the Franklin Society of Jefferson College. To me the recollections of that hall and of the four years' privileges it gave me are the most pleasant of my college life. Nineteen years hence, the youngest member of this society can also regard it as having been to him a second home. Wherever upon earth there liveth man, or animals even, nature fills the scene with attractions which make life like a pleasure and a joy. The eagle's nest upon the mountain crag and the home of man, or the lair of the beast upon the valleys bosom, have about them, between the green earth and the blue sky, what things were either designed for the soul's comfort, or to the stimulating influences of which the soul itself was formed and adapted. Only upon the desert, where there is no life, is there no beauty, grandeur or attractive simplicity.

How happy is that human family which, in some favored spot of natural beauty, has set up a permanent lararium for the worship of its household gods, and has clothed it with elegance and taste. For, if about the home one's youth cluster ever in after life the most hallowed and impressive associations, how much the more impressive will be these recollections when that home was at once a shelter from the storm and the cold and a minature temple of beauty and art.

Gentlemen, by virtue of the power vested in me as your President of the day, I now declare this Hall of the Washington and Franklin Literary Society of Washington and Jefferson College, duly opened and dedicated to the use and purposes of its establishment. Let its doors open with a welcome to the intellectual gladiator, the key to be turned upon none who are worthy, and may peace and harmony, earnest emulation, and honor, purity and praiseworthiness dwell within its walls.

Rev. Dr. George Frazier was called upon to make the dedicatory prayer.

SPEECHES OFF HAND.

Informality was then the order of the day, and Dr. Hays suggested that Rev. Dr. I. C. Pershing, a member of the class of 1850, be called upon to furnish a little "spontaneous combustion" in the speech-making line—at which suggestion the audience indulged in a very audible snicker.

The Chairman deepened the merriment by announcing that on the programme at several places "music" had been marked in. He supposed they would have to take Dr. Hays' speech as the music.

Rev. Dr. Pershing then proceeded to make a capital little off hand speech, in which he spoke of early memories of the Franklin Society of Jefferson, now merged into the Washington and Jefferson, and detailed some freaks of the boys, which seemed to vastly tickle his hearers, young and old, who laughed with genuine glee at all his jokes, for many a joke had he.

This occupied all the time allotted to the exercises in "Franklin" Hall, and every man shouldered his chair and marched to the hall of the

PHILO AND UNION SOCIETY,

in the south side of the building. This hall is similar in size and furnishment to the Franklin Hall. By this time the crowd had somewhat increased and the full capacity of the hall was taxed.

Mr. Alexander Wilson, of Washington, Pa., was called upon to preside over the gathering. On taking the chair, he remarked, in a felicitous way, that he had on two other occasions, in other years, occupied a similar position, and he was not a candidate for a third term. [Laughter.] He would not afflict them with an attempt to make a speech; his memories of the hour prevented him from indulging in that. The hall to him seemed peopled with the forms of other days, and he was in his mind calling the roll of the days when he was a "college boy." It was a comingling of the old and new, and he would not obtrude his thoughts where others were to speak.

Rev. F. R. Wotring, of Mansfield, being called upon, made an opening prayer.

SPEECH OF MR. SPARGROVE

Rev. George M. Spargrove, of Murraysville, Pa., was then brought forward and proceeded to make a dedicatory address.

Mr. Spargrove said this will undoubtedly be regarded as an era in the history of our united Colleges and our wedded societies. The historian of a future day will give a page to the important ceremonies of this delightful—we may say eventful occasion. Memories of the past crowd upon us. The sterling men who strove and toiled to plant and perpetuate these institutions have either glided from the scene or they are snowy with age. What recollections mingled with sadness loom up as we naturally glance back to the time when we were beardless boys, gayly bounding over the Campus, or sitting gravely, perhaps, on the benches of the recitation-room.

We preserve the portraits of an honored list of Presidents and Professors. Who would forget the mild McConaughy, the sprightly and popular Murray, the gentle and modest Lee? For thirty years the venerated form of Alrich was statedly seen, his very look and step partaking the precision pertaining to his own favorite study—mathematics. How glad they would have been to see this day. I would willingly pay a passing tribute to those whom the sickle of the reaper has gathered for the garner. But we brush the tear away to join in congratulations over the triumphs of the present.

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The grand office of the Literary Society along with much else that is important is to train men for the efficient use of our own language. This is not an armory, in which the weapons are to be stored, but it is the drill-ground where the young recruit is to be taught the manual of arms and how to use them ably when he goes into battle. We do not underestimate the value of scholastic lore when we claim that our highest duty is to train men how to master the noble and portent language of our anglo Saxon race. Colleges have every properly established chair for instruction in the English language. Time was when the Universities of learning had chairs in ancient languages, but none specially devoted to our own living tongue or if there were it was pushed into the corner as scarcely worthy the ingenuity of a professor. It is different now. The language of jurisprudence, such as Blackstone and Selden; of preachers such as Sherlock and Robert Hall; of poets such as Cowper and Wadsworth; of essayists such as Addison and Steele; of historians such as Macauley, not to speak of the galaxy of Americans in every department of literature—claims a place side by side with any other of the most ancient, mediaeval or modern. Whatever we do neglect let us not slight the resources of our own rich and ever developing language. "Here," says one, "exists a beauty and variety of literature, a richness and vastness of scientific and political clarity of civil, historical and political knowledge and practical examples in individual and natural freedom to be found nowhere else." Its proof is the nervous and solid simplicity of the hardy Teutonic interwove with the sprightliness and vehemence of the fiery Celt. It has gathered from the invaluable classic languages of antiquity much of the mellifluous melody of the Greek and of the majestic sonoriousness of the Latin. It possesses capacity in its richness of phraseology to convey the profoundest discoveries of science and refinement of art—the closest reading and the loftiest and most vehement declamation. In it is embalmed the most faithful translation of the Bible now spreading the gospel in purity and might over distant continents and remote islands of the sea. It was formed by freemen; it is and always has been spoken by freemen. It is filling the earth with the blessings of Christian civilization, and destined to become the vernacular of a redeemed world." The great masters of its poetry and oratory have made it their special duty. Many of them have spoken another tongue. Out of its magnificent storehouse they have come forth splendidly equipped for their sublimest achievements and the greatest laurels. (Applause.)

It would be idle in this connection to discuss the respective claims of the pen and tongue. Men sometimes say the press has not supplanted the orator—whether, in the march of events, the newspaper has not rendered useless the labors of the public speaker and cast into the shade the older institutions of the Bar, the Forum and the Pulpit. Now there is no conflict between these. The author, the editor, the publicate, the preacher, have no cause of warfare—their weapons are not to be turned against each other, but hurled against the common foe—against ignorance, prejudice, crime and all that makes earth reek with abomination. Our work as a literary society is to harmonize and combine the varied talents of men—to make them capable of the highest, purest and polished oratory of the day, of the polished and classic extempore debate, that in his place each one may stand and do battle for God and Right.

In a course of training such as will render men capable of wielding the widest and best influences in the land, there are two or three requisites to which we must at once take heed; one of these is the love of truth. The convictions of conscience must be supreme. Any man who aspires to lead public opinion, whether he be politician or moralist, statesman, clergyman, novelist, scientist or reporter, lawyer or editor must should avoid a departure from truth as he would the plague. [Applause.] Another requisite is that the language should be plain. The great writers of all nations have been clear and perspicuous. Where there are two or three requisites to which we must